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FIVE CENTS A COPY

LAST MAYAN STRONGHOLD IS EMERGING

Chicle, Which Is What Moves World's Jaws, Provides the Way

OLD CUSTOMS STILL IN DAILY PRACTICE

White Woman Braves Jungles of Quintana Roo, on First Venture of Its Kind

By EMMA REH STEVENSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDA, Yucatan—Quintana Roo is the one spot on the American continent where the Spanish Conquest never reached and where, in a sense, a last trace of the mysterious Maya Empire has lingered on, slowly smothering in the dense tropical forests to which it retired.

Various factors have helped to draw Quintana Roo out of its long seclusion in recent years. The chewing gum industry, for one, since 99 per cent of the chicle that moves the world's jaws comes from its forests. Lindbergh flew over this Territory looking for Maya ruins from the air, and archæologists in recent years have penetrated some of its jungles. But facts are still few and tales alarming.

In Mexican history the name Quintana Roo has meant only tragedy and defeat. During colonial times the peninsula of Yucatan was divided into the districts of Campeche, Mérida, Valladolid and Bacalar, but the latter, now Quintana Roo, was never held by the Spaniards, who, however, dared to build their cities in its midst. These were continually harassed by the Indians and finally deserted entirely by the colonists.

During the furious wars of the Castes in 1847, when the Mayas rose one last fierce time, they killed half of the white population of the peninsula within a few years and came within an ace of driving every white inhabitant out of the entire peninsula. Failing short of that, the Mayas took back Quintana Roo, lived their own lives within, while the jungles reclaimed the Spanish cities.

Porfirio Diaz, some years later, sent out expeditionary forces, and while military victories were won by the federal troops, the Territory was not regained for Mexico. Very little was known of conditions inside of the Territory.

In 1914, after the Madero revolution, Gen. Salvador Alvarado was sent to Yucatan as governor, as a result of which peace was made for the first time in history with the Maya neighbors in Quintana Roo. The town of Santa Cruz de Bravo, which federal forces had held precariously from

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

American Railroad Magnate Surveys Lines in Russia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, accompanied by several of the company's engineers, and his son, returned to Moscow after a 10,000-mile trip over the Soviet railroads which took the party through the Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus, central Asia and Siberia, including travel over the full length of the new Turkish railroad.

Mr. Budd, who came to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government as a consultant in problems of railroad reconstruction, expects to remain in Moscow a week conferring with the Soviet railroad authorities, and to complete his study of Russian railroads by going to Leningrad, traveling from there over the trans-Siberian line to the Far East, and returing to America via Japan.

Mr. Budd's visit here is expected to coincide with the adoption of certain American locomotive types as standard for Russian railroads. Though this may lead to the purchase of some locomotives and other railroad equipment from America, the Soviet Government will attempt ultimately to construct these in its own factories and workshops.

Among the special problems on which Mr. Budd was consulted was the construction of a railroad across the main Caucasus range following the route of the picturesque Georgian military road. He considers such construction quite feasible, with a tunnel several miles long near the top of the pass.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS TO ENTER AIR FIELD

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—Entrance of Canadian railways into the field of air transportation was announced July 23 by Sir Henry Thornton, president of Canadian National Railways, a government-operated road.

Sir Henry said that the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways had acquired an interest in Western Canada Airways and Canadian Airways, the two largest systems of the western and eastern districts of Canada. How large the interest was he did not say, but he intimated the purchase was merely a beginning.

Politicians Prepare for Hard Contest on Reapportionment

19 States Due to Lose, 11 to Gain Representation in Lower House, Based on Census Figures Returned or Estimated

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the basis of 1930 census figures already returned or estimated, 30 states will change the number of their representatives in the lower house in the next Congress, with losses of congressmen in 19 states and gains in 11. The reapportionment of the House of Representatives, postponed for 20 years because of its tremendous political implications, is now believed likely to cause one of the bitterest contests in political memory.

In brief, the process is to reapportion congressmen in accordance with shifts of population within the 48 states. In the 30 states where this involves changes in the number of representatives, and particularly in the 19 states where the number of congressmen is likely to be reduced, the hottest sort of political battles are expected to be waged.

In the past history of America this dilemma of putting congressmen out of work has been solved by increasing the number of congressmen, and the size of the lower house has consequently grown from a small compact body capable of disputing prestige with the Senate, to the present membership of 435, in which a mere roll call takes 35 minutes or longer. It has been decided pretty definitely therefore that the present size of the House shall be kept what it is, with the result of an approaching struggle of extraordinary keenness.

Massachusetts, for example, like Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont may lose one representative. In Massachusetts the number is expected to drop from 16 to 15. But which of the present 16 Massachusetts representatives will be forced to drop out? That is essentially the question asked in all these

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

SOCIAL WELFARE NEED OF MOMENT, MacDONALD SAYS

British Premier Pleads for a 'High Moral, a High Spiritual Standard'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The need for equalizing social conditions throughout the world as a means of allaying unrest which leads to war was stressed by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, closing on July 22 the session of the Interparliamentary Union Congress, which has been held here.

Mr. MacDonald said that social legislation was becoming more and more an international matter and warned backward nations that they were "retarding the betterment of the world." Peace, he continued, was the greatest cause before the world now. "No nation can afford to contemplate war and prepare for it. Science has subdued war by making the conditions of the next war horribly unthinkable. But a peaceful world to me is of very little value unless human lives are lived on a high moral, a high spiritual standard. Mere material gain is of comparatively little value. The authorities of the world must not, therefore, merely pass resolutions in favor of peace. They must bend their attention to great programs relating to social well-being.

"If, in some of your countries," he continued, "your labor is sweated, if in some of your states you are content to allow your families to be brought up in conditions that deserve the adjective 'bestial,' don't expect us, don't expect any other country, to go on stretching out, out, always out to higher, higher standards of human efficiency. Those of you who in your parliaments tolerate those low conditions are common enemies, not only of your own nation, of your own people, but of every nation, every people, on the face of this earth."

CANADA TO TACKLE BORDER SMUGGLING

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Along the Thousand Islands front where Lake Ontario flows into the St. Lawrence River, the preventive service of the Department of National Revenue is seeking to stem a flood of corn alcohol and narcotics, flowing into Canada from the United States.

This season of the year smugglers find the Thousand Islands an advantageous place through which to route the contraband. Sedate, motherly-looking women posing as tourists, carry the bulk of the narcotics across the border, the agents have found. The cheap alcohol, made from corn, is ferried across in fast motor boats, made into cheap liquors, and sent back to the United States.

In other days Montreal was the central distributing point along the border for narcotics destined for the traffic in the United States. Dominion authorities waged determined war on the smugglers and broke up the smuggling ring. The smugglers are based now on the American side and the Dominion authorities have a new and difficult problem with which to deal.

AGREEMENT AVERTS IRISH RAIL WALKOUT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—At the eleventh hour, the general Irish railway strike, fixed for midnight July 22, was called off.

Settlement came as a result of a whole-day conference between directors of the Southern Railway, and Concemore T. Cramp and other representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, who were brought together by the instrumentality of Patrick McGilligan, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

It provided that all men dismissed from the railway be reinstated immediately, and that the N. U. R. is to be recognized by the Irish Omnibus Company, which is controlled by the Southern Railway.

It was a strike on the I. O. C. over the question of recognition of the N. U. R. and conditions of work that led to the threat of the general railway walkout, which is now averted.

AMTORG CHIEFS SHOWN HIGH IN SOVIET REGIME

Is American Corporation Owned and Controlled by Moscow

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A stormy session marked the testimony of officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet commercial agency in the United States, before the Fish congressional committee here on July 22, with refusal to answer questions one of the features of the hearing. At the conclusion Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the committee, questioned the right of Amtorg officials to reside in the United States. The witnesses were the Amtorg chiefs in this country, Peter A. Bogdanov, president of the board of directors of the organization, and Johann Ohsol, vice-president, and one of its founders.

Through questioning, Mr. Fish brought out that, with the exception of Mr. Ohsol, the heads of the Amtorg were aliens; that all were prominent Communists, holding high positions in the party or in the politbureau, the supreme body of Russian Communism, and the Amtorg although privately incorporated under American laws, had its board of ownership and control in Moscow and was obedient to Soviet authority there.

Under the immigration law, Mr. Fish declared, aliens having no commercial or navigation treaty with the United States are forbidden to reside here for trade purposes, and the legality of the Amtorg transactions were, therefore, questionable. The fact, moreover, that Mr. Bogdanov was permitted to enter the United States at all, in view of his widely known activities in the Bolshevik

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

King Fuad Refuses Nationalists' Plea

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—It was learned in reliable quarters on July 23 that King Fuad has refused to grant a Nationalist petition to call an extraordinary session of Parliament for July 26.

The parliamentary situation caused riots July 21 and 22 which resulted in eight fatalities and nearly 300 injured. Wafdist, or Nationalist, deputies planned to hold a session of Parliament forcibly but called off their plans. Their followers then began demonstrations which centered chiefly in Cairo, Suez and Port Said.

LONDON (AP) — Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons on July 23 that the demonstrations in Cairo on July 21 did not result in any injuries to foreigners except in the cases of one European street car conductor and one Hungarian.

"The situation in Cairo is well in hand," Mr. Henderson continued. "No English troops were employed either there or at Port Said or Suez, where disorders also occurred.

"The disorders were nowhere serious, and there was no participation in them by respectable elements of the population. The workers everywhere kept out of the demonstrations and remained steadily at their employment."

Duce Orders Relief to Scene of Quake

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Prompt relief measures were started by the Government at the scene of three sharp earthquake shocks which affected southern Italy early July 23, resulting in at least 251 fatalities. Signor Mussolini himself ordered Senator Cremonesi to proceed to the district with a special Red Cross train. Fascist militia patrolled the stricken area. The Duke of Forino, who is podesta of Naples, and other authorities assisted in the relief work.

The quakes were felt in the provinces of Campania. Marches, Abruzzi and Avellino, causing extensive damage to property. The injured, numbering several hundred, were further assisted by rescue trains sent from Foggia.

CHAIN BANKING IMPRACTICABLE, CAMERON SAYS

Contends Establishment Would Not Prevent Failures

Federal legislation which would permit establishment of interstate bank chains at the expense of unit banks was vigorously denounced by Peter G. Cameron, secretary of banking of the State of Pennsylvania, before the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, now convened for its twenty-ninth annual convention here.

The contention that the establishment of chain banks on the model of such institutions in Europe would prevent bank failures was declared by Mr. Cameron to be founded on an entirely wrong conception of the situation in the United States.

He admitted the possibility of some wisdom in group and branch banking, provided it were subjected to rigid supervision, but he saw in chain banking a menace not only to the unit banking system, upon which, he said, American prosperity had been founded, but also to the fundamental doctrine of state's rights as contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Cameron cited authoritative figures to show that the bank failures so prevalent during the last nine years had been caused by economic conditions, and in no way by the banking system now in force.

He then pointed out that these failures had been for the most part located geographically in districts which had experienced agricultural and land value booms previous to 1920 and then suffered serious collapses in values subsequent. Of the 5000 failures during the last nine-year period, 3715 were located in 14 of the southern and middle western states. Their average deposits amounted to about $300,000, he stated.

Instead of resorting to chain banks then, which he maintains are no stronger in times of stress than unit banks, he recommends five specific remedies.

His recommended remedies are (1) restriction in the granting of charters; (2) raising the minimum capital requirement for new banks to $50,000 and requiring a paid-in surplus of not less than 25 per cent of the capital; (3) consolidation of small competing banks in small towns; (4) limited extension of branch banking by state law to give state banks equal opportunities with national banks (this would include permission to form county-wide branch systems in sparsely settled regions, but never anything larger than a county-wide system); (5) enlarged supervising agencies.

With the adoption of these remedies he urges all representatives of state and unit banking to oppose to the utmost of their abilities the powerful interests which, he said, "are determined to eliminate the unit bank of the country, both state and national, by means of branch banking or group banking."

Gandhi Consulted on Peace Scheme by Indian Leaders

BOMBAY (AP)—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayakar, prominent Indian leaders, had a five-hour conference with Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist chief, at Yeroda prison in Poona July 23 for the purpose of seeking a settlement of the present civil disobedience campaign.

The interview took place in the jail office with no other person present. Neither of Gandhi's visitors would make a statement when they left the prison.

The two men recently obtained permission from the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, to visit Gandhi in the hope of arranging some kind of a compromise which would permit peace to be restored in India.

Although attempts by reporters to obtain a statement were fruitless, Sir Tej Bahadur's smile was taken by some observers to indicate that the conversations were of a most satisfactory character.

Both men later saw Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, noted woman leader who for a short time took Gandhi's place as head of the civil disobedience movement until she also was arrested and was lodged at Yeroda jail.

Plane Flies 'Blind' for 1000 Miles Over Airways Controlled by Radio

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Without looking outside of his cockpit, Capt. Arthur Page, U. S. Marine Corps, has successfully flown radio-controlled airplanes from Omaha, Neb., to Washington, a distance of about 1000 miles.

To make the flight the longest radio-controlled "blind" flight yet completed, Captain Page used a standard navy observation plane, equipped with standard instruments and radio beacon receiver both of the oral and visual types. Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, sponsered the flight as a demonstration of navy equipment.

Seated in a hooded cockpit, Captain Page took off "blind" from Omaha at 6 a. m. July 21 for the United States Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., via Chicago and Cleveland. During the first leg of the flight to Chicago he was in constant receipt of messages from the Department of Commerce stations at Des Moines, Sterling and Chicago, receiving oral direction indications and hourly weather radiocasts by voice.

When Captain Page headed for Cleveland, he followed a course radiocast from Chicago, Goshen and Cleveland and received messages from one or more stations at all times. On the last lap it was necessary to fly by compass for the first 100 miles out of Cleveland, as there is no radio beacon pointed toward Washington from Cleveland. At the 100-mile point, Captain Page picked up the Bureau of Standards experimental visual radio beacon, at College Park, Md., and followed visual signals sent out from there through to Washington, landing at 6:45 p. m. at the naval air station.

The actual landing of a plane at Chicago, Cleveland and Anacostia was the only maneuver performed from the open cockpit. The landings were all made by Lieut. V. M. Guymon, U. S. Marine Corps landing pilot.

Captain Page was surprised when informed by Lieutenant Guymon that he had flown directly through a severe storm over the Alleghenies. When water leaked into the cockpit, Captain Page knew it was raining but Lieutenant Guymon reported a storm so thick that the visibility was reduced to zero and could probably only have been weathered by a radio-controlled flight.

Map of Europe Split by New Groupings

ITALY AND NATIONS SEEKING REVISION OF FRONTIERS. FRANCE AND ITS GROUP OF ALLIES.

DISSATISFIED NATIONS SEPARATE FRANCE FROM ITS ALLIES

Suggestion of New Alignment Rises. Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Albania All Seek Revision of Treaties, While France, Poland and Little Entente Stand Firm on Peace Settlement.

Rival Alliances, Led by Italy and France, Are Chief Menace to New Ideal of Universality

France-Jugoslavia, Italy-Albania, Confront Each Other in Pre-War Style—Solution of Franco-Italian Problem Lies Through Belgrade

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the eighth article.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Everything hangs together in politics and it is impossible to appreciate the Franco-Italian situation without surveying, in a bird's-eye view, the entire field of European diplomacy. There are European nations which have tried to keep out of entangling alliances but most of them have formed special friendships. The present Prime Minister of Great Britain some time ago denounced the system of special alliances and even went so far as to intimate that the entente cordiale with France was at an end. Many people think with him that special alliances are extremely dangerous. They belong to the old diplomacy and should have no place in the new.

It is true that England took a special pledge when it signed the Locarno Pacts. But it was not a pledge to France alone—it was equally a pledge to Germany. There is likewise an ill-defined obligation under the Covenant of the League of Nations to go to the assistance of a nation which is unjustly attacked, and even to this obligation there are grave objections.

But generally the system of the League is that of a quasi-universal association of peoples who are sworn to maintain peace. As originallly intended the League should not authorize or countenance special groupings. It is an unfortunate fact that in practice special friendships in the past have implied special hostilities. As in Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop, if Codlin is the friend, Short is the enemy.

Certainly in the days before the war one set of alliances infallibly provoked another set of alliances. France ranged itself with Russia and Germany ranged itself with Austria-Hungary. France settled its quarrel with England. Italy, which was on the German side, was gradually persuaded to change camps. Now these kinds of understandings made Europe tremble. Every handshake resembled a shaking of fists. The Triple Alliance faced the Triple Entente—and there was war. It would be exaggerating, no doubt, to say that these groupings were the chief cause of the war, but they were certainly a factor in its preparation.

The main object of the League, in my opinion, was to render partial alliances impossible. Yet almost immediately after the war these partial alliances were re-formed, and diplomacy

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

British Civilians Lose $220,000,000 Government Suit

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British civilians who suffered loss from aerial and submarine warfare and other causes during the World War failed to establish their claim for damages which, if substantiated, would have involved the British Government paying them £44,000,000 from the German reparations receipts.

The court in giving judgment declared it was satisfied that no claim existed in law. In effect, however, the court advised the claimants to try again, for the judgment pronounced by Justice Roche and concurred in by the remaining judges, proceeded: "I am not deciding on the moral claims of the suppliants but merely on the legal claim. Nor am I deciding on all possible ways of presenting any claim which the suppliants may conceive themselves to have."

The petitioners, who have banded themselves into a public company known as the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, are now expected to try to obtain an act of Parliament in order to change the law, which, according to Justice Roche, rests on a judgment pronounced in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign, when an Indian merchant named Rustomjee sued the Crown in respect of $3,000,000, paid by the Emperor of China on account of debts due to British subjects from certain Chinese merchants. Judgment was then given for the Crown on the grounds that when making the treaty it acted in behalf of the nation and not as the agent of particular individuals.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
Sporting News—Page 12

FEATURES

News of Freemasonry 6
Fashions and Dressmaking 7
The Home Forum 9
"The beauty of holiness"
[With Russian Translation]
Radio Dialer's Guide 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

JAPAN'S SIGNING OF TREATY SAID TO BE ASSURED

Supreme War Council Is to Report Favorably on Naval Pact

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Supreme War Council on July 23 agreed to report favorably on the naval treaty, at the same time pointing out that it leaves Japan's defenses defective, which can be partly offset by increasing the defense units outside the scope of the treaty. Yuko Hamaguchi, Prime Minister, proceeded to the Emperor's seaside villa at Hayama on July 23 to make his formal report and to request the Emperor to call a special meeting of the Privy Council to which the pact will be submitted.

These developments assure Japan's adherence to the pact as the battle is now won and the subsequent political machinery is well-oiled, although ratification may be delayed one or two months.

The Japanese press rejoices at the United States Senate's ratification, and urges Japan not to be the last of the three powers to take the same step.

Hoover's Signing Expected to Help London Situation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—President Hoover's signature to the instrument of ratification of the London Naval Treaty is expected to insure such easy passage for the bill for a similar purpose here that Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has decided to give only one day for the second reading of this measure in the House of Commons. The treaty is regarded here as a sure foundation upon which an endeavor must now be made to build.

Mr. MacDonald said on July 22: "If we are going to have disarmament it can only be effective by international agreement, carrying disarmament stage by stage until the job is finished."

The Daily Herald, government organ, says: "The limitation of armaments, the stoppage of unrestricted competition is something. But Europe is solemnly pledged, not merely to stabilize, but to reduce fleets and armies. Peace cannot be assured by limited armaments, but only by disarmament."

LONDON (AP)—The Times hails the ratification of the London Naval Treaty by the United States Senate

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Lee Gehlbach Lands First at Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Lee Gehlbach, piloting the Little Rocket, Little Rock, (Ark.) entry, was the first of the all-American air derbyists to land here July 23 from Cincinnati. He came down at 11:56:53 a. m., C. S. T.

Gehlbach's time between Cincinnati and Little Rock was 3hr. 54m. 53s. He made a stop at Evansville, Ind., to refuel, landing there at 9:19 and taking off at 9:30.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (AP)—Designation of Brownsville as the starting point for the Class B National Air Derby Aug. 20 was accepted July 22 by the city. About 20 planes with displacement of 500 cubic inches or less were expected to race to Chicago.

HOOVER SIGNS NAVAL TREATY AS PEACE AID

Ratification Is Hailed by White House as Victory for 'Patient Negotiations'

HISTORIC GOLD PEN USED BY PRESIDENT

'Parity Building' Will Be Moot Question at Next Session of Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover for a second time used the London Naval Treaty as a means for enunciating American support to the progress of international understanding when he signed the instrument of ratification at the White House July 23.

In a statement received by sound picture devices in the historic East Room of the Executive Mansion to be shown to audiences the length and breadth of the United States, Mr. Hoover took the opportunity of driving home his declaration that the American act of ratification indicates the nation's earnest desire to assist closer international harmony.

Mr. Hoover entered the East Room of the White House with Vice-President Curtis for the ceremony, followed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, walking together and preceding Senators David A. Reed (R.), from Pennsylvania, Joseph T. Robinson (D.), from Arkansas, and James E. Watson (R.), from Indiana, the Administration floor leader, and finally Senators William E. Borah (R.), from Idaho, and Claude A. Swanson (D.), from Virginia, respective party leaders in the Committee on Foreign Relations. Lawrence Richey, the President's secretary, was the only other to participate in the historic event.

Historic Pen Used

Mr. Hoover used a gold pen employed during the signing of the treaty in London three months before, which will be turned over to the Department of State and preserved in its archives.

"Mr. Secretary," President Hoover said to Mr. Stimson, standing up at the conclusion of the process of affixing his signature, "I want to congratulate you and the members of your delegation upon your great accomplishment!"

Signs were obvious in the concluding scenes attendant on ratification at the White House that the next session of Congress will see a prolonged contest over the moot question of "parity building." Many of the original opponents of the treaty will urge the United States to exercise its option to build cruisers up to full parity with Great Britain and Japan, and in this contention they will be backed by many senators who previously opposed them in their efforts to block the treaty.

For example, both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Reed, at the conclusion of the White House ceremony, gave as their final word to reporters the declaration that now the treaty was signed it behooved the United States to exercise its prerogatives to construct more war craft. To this view such senators as Mr. Borah, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and many others have already expressed strong opposition. The conclusion of one Senate contest accordingly, after the fashion of legislative achievements, has opened the door to another one that may eventually be more bitterly fought.

For the present, however, the capital rests in a calm that has hardly been experienced before in the Hoover Administration, with both houses of Congress adjourned for many months and a general hurried exodus of senators out of the city.

"It would be hard to raise a quorum in the Senate today!" cried Mr. Reed as a parting remark to newspaper men as he drove off with his warm friend and political opponent, Mr. Robinson of Arkansas, after the closing chapter in the history of the naval treaty.

Bates Considers Twelve Sites for New Penitentiary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sanford Bates, superintendent of prisons, has just returned from an inspection trip of a dozen sites in western Pennsylvania and New York that are under consideration for the new $4,000,000 federal penitentiary for eastern United States.

Recommendation of a site will be made to William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, before Aug. 1, it is hoped by Mr. Bates. Only a few sites are left on the list for consideration out of more than 100 on which bids were received in June.

Congress has appropriated $1,700,000 of the total estimated cost of $4,000,000 for the new prison. As soon as a site is agreed on, construction will be rushed. The project, while aiding in carrying out President Hoover's plan for public building in slack times, will also help to eliminate the overcrowded conditions of federal prisons which the President has said is "inhumane and accentuates criminal tendencies." At present there are said to be 12,000 prisoners in federal establishments built for 7000.

G. O. P. F CTIONS SETTLE DISPUTE OVER CAMPAIGN

Moses and Steiwer Divide Supervision of Coming Senate Contests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Members of the Republican National Committee called on President Hoover at the White House July 23 in connection with developments that are causing concern in party circles prior to the coming fall campaign. On the heels of a revolt of "Young Guard" senators against the chairmanship of George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, in the Senate Republican campaign committee, the incumbency of Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the National Republican Committee, also once more came up for debate.

Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the national committee, and James F. Burke, general counsel, were at the White House for a conference on party affairs, at which both matters are understood to have been touched upon with the President, titular head of the party. It is stated in some quarters that Mr. Huston will not resign short of receiving a direct request from Mr. Hoover.

The attack on Mr. Moses at a meeting of the Senate campaign committee on July 22 did not achieve its object of unseating him, but had the effect of considerably curtailing his authority in the coming election. As a result he will stay clear of those western states where it is asserted his presence would be a liability rather than an asset to party success.

The attack upon his incumbency was made by Arthur H. Vandenburg, Senator from Michigan, in behalf of the Young Guard, but failed to shake his position otherwise than to bring an agreement that Frederick Steiwer, Senator from Oregon, will operate in states west of the Mississippi, with headquarters probably at Denver.

The attack on Mr. Moses was an outgrowth of dissatisfaction on the part of the Young Guard against men now in control of party affairs, particularly the alliance between Mr. Moses and Mr. Huston, whose resignation has repeatedly been demanded. Mr. Moses has backed Mr. Huston and urged him to retain his post.

Allotments of campaign funds to carry on senatorial contests have been agreed upon with the national committee, Mr. Moses' authority apparently being circumscribed by an arrangement giving distribution of the funds to Theodore Gary, treasurer of the committee.

Mr. Moses holds his post by virtue of appointment by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, chairman of the party caucus. Senators at the meeting were Mr. Steiwer, Mr. Moses, Mr. Vandenburg, Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia, and Felix Hebert of Rhode Island. Two members were not present, Roscoe C. Patterson of Missouri and John Thomas of Idaho.

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Roosevelt Hailed as Standard Bearer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was hailed by Democratic leaders from all over the State as the standard bearer for the New York Democracy in the fall gubernatorial campaign at an unofficial "unity" convention here on July 22 of Erie County Democrats, the keynote of which was opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Governor arrived in the convention hall from Arcade, where after a brief, but amicable, conference with Republican legislative leaders, State Senator John Knight and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, he made it clear that there would be no special session of the Legislature to authorize an investigation into New York City affairs.

Consideration was also given by the Governor and the Republican majority leaders to the personnel of the commissions on taxation, administration of justice and prison policy, which will be announced later by Governor Roosevelt.

Preceding the Governor's arrival, the convention adopted a "wringing wet" plank pledging the county candidates for Congress and the Legislature to work for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and all dry laws, and one urging employment relief methods. Both of these will be taken to the state convention in Septembr.

STATION WICC INJUNCTED

NEW HAVEN (AP)—Federal Judge Warren B. Burrowes July 22 issued a temporary injunction restraining radiocasting station WICC of the Bridgeport Broadcasting Company from operating at 600 kilocycles. The injunction was granted on the motion of the General Broadcasting Company of New York which also used the 600 kilocycle channel.

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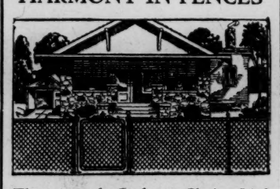
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DETROIT VOTERS OUST BOWLES AS CITY'S EXECUTIVE

Mayor Loses Recall Ballot by Big Margin—Manager Plan Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Mayor Charles Bowles, who stepped into office on a reform platform seven months ago, was recalled July 22, by the heaviest ballot ever cast in a Detroit special election, losing by a vote of 120,863 to 89,000. Detroit is the largest American city in which the recall has ever been invoked.

The sum of Mayor Bowles's opponents' attack was that he was incompetent, though in the swift campaign, which lasted only 12 days, the chief executive sought to show a number of economies his brief administration had effected. Principal among them was that he reduced the tax rate to $20 and a fraction cents per $1000 valuation, the lowest it has been in 11 years, according to City Hall statistics.

Mayor Bowles automatically becomes a candidate for the mayoralty at an election which, under the law, must be called within five days, and which must be held within 30 days thereafter. In order to qualify for the race, candidates must file petitions containing not less than 14,000 names within 14 days from the date of the recall. Mr. Bowles is not required to file a petition, nor does he give up office until a qualified successor is elected five weeks hence.

The recall episode brought to the surface a development that has been under way quietly for many months. Within a year it is probable the voters will be asked to approve charter amendments providing city manager government for Detroit. This is stated by Lent D. Upson of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, an independent, non-political organization which already has aided Detroit in the application of several municipal reforms that have spelled economy in handling of the taxpayers' money.

The Detroit Citizens' League, an organization of 3000 citizens which has been in existence since 1912, is one of the foremost civic groups actively preparing to put the city manager plan to a vote.

Because of the growing national interest in the city manager plan, adopted by more than 450 American cities, the Detroit Board of Commerce has had the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research prepare a memorandum setting forth the more usual arguments for and against the plan.

"The plan," Dr. Upson stated in a summary recently submitted, "means a distinct separation between determining public policies and carrying out those policies. The first would be the duty of the old council; the second, the duty of the manager selected for executive ability and knowledge of municipal affairs.

"Department heads would hold office free from political turnovers for long periods—long enough to learn their jobs and carry out their plans."

Rochester to Honor College Benefactor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In recognition of his efforts in building a new University of Rochester men's college at Oak Hill, on the banks of the Genesee River, the new Student Union building, designed to house student extra-curricula activities, will bear the name of George W. Todd, Rochester manufacturer and civic leader.

The building will cost $325,000 and will contain a restaurant, tailor shop, barber shop, recreational rooms, library and other features. The project, according to the trustees, is designed to produce a well-rounded student life.

Mr. Todd was first to suggest the purchase of the Oak Hill Country Club property and was instrumental in interesting Rochester business men who pledged to back the project with their resources. He was head of the 1924 campaign for $10,000,000 which made the new university possible. Classes will begin in the new buildings in September.

Democratic Editor Supports Pinchot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Vance McCormick, newspaper owner and one-time chairman of the Democratic National Committee, bolted the Democratic state platform and John M. Hemphill, Democratic gubernatorial nominee on July 21 to support the candidacy for this office of Gifford Pinchot, dry Republican.

In taking his opposition stand, Mr. McCormick declared in the editorial columns of the Patriot and the Evening News, of which he is the owner and publisher, that "the greatest issue before the nation today is law enforcement." This was one of the four reasons he advanced for his support of Mr. Pinchot in a campaign in which he declared the acute issue in Pennsylvania was the "threat of the Philadelphia gang to get control of the state government."

Mr. McCormick, whose dry stand is well known in his party, took a similar step in 1928 when, again editorially, he refused his support to Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor of New York, in his campaign for the Presidency. Mr. McCormick did not declare himself for Herbert Hoover in that campaign, however.

This year the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania went on record for repeal of state and national prohibition laws, and Mr. Hemphill, who is campaigning as a wet, has the backing, not as yet formally announced, of the liberal party, which is fathered by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The four reasons cited by Mr. McCormick for his advocacy of the Pinchot candidacy were: "Gifford Pinchot not only believes in law enforcement, but insists upon it. His administration four years ago is proof of it. Further, he is a consistent and vigorous battler for clean elections. What is more, he knows that the public is being imposed upon by the public utilities and pledges himself to protect the people from this oppressive master.

"All these are important issues, but perhaps most acute is the threat of the Philadelphia gang to get control of our state government," the editorial continues.

HEAVY MOTOR FINES IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Economy," now a watchword in all departments of State government in North Carolina, is not practiced by violators of laws governing motor traffic, it is shown by the first annual report of the State Highway Patrol.

These violators paid fines and costs during the past year amounting to approximately $150,000, which will cover the operating cost of this new unit formed by the General Assembly of 1929.

Arrests and notices served on violators not to repeat certain traffic offenses are regarded as secondary compared with the actual service of the patrol.

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MEXICAN LAND POLICY SHOWN WRONG IN IDEA

That and Poor Execution, Author Says, Are Reasons for Its Failure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican agrarian revolution has failed because it was based on a mistaken idea in the first place and because its program has not been honestly executed in the second, declared Carleton Beals, author and authority on Mexican affairs, to members of the Fifth Seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America.

In the first place a communal system of land holding was resuscitated in Mexico which was based upon the production of corn and beans for local self-support and which runs counter to national needs and modern industrial tendencies. The true agricultural wealth of Mexico lies in tropical products such as sugar, coffee, bananas. rubber, sisal, hardwoods. But these cannot be produced by unskilled, unfinanced, individual effort, but need organized capital and large-scale operations.

In the second place this program, basically unsound to begin with, was never given a fair chance because it was further undermined by graft, favoritism and politics, Mr. Beals said. The biggest land holders in Mexico today, he said, are the so-called revolutionary leaders and generals. The ignorant Indian recipient of a piece of land was not properly supported by moral, educational and financial means.

The failure of the major plank of the original revolutionary platform is admitted even by its formerly strongest advocate, and a man still behind the curtain in Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. Because of the bad economic situation, decreased agricultural production and dislocated labor which once had a berth on the large haciendas, the party in power has had to resort to dictatorial methods to maintain itself. The political regeneration begun by Madero in 1910 is being destroyed.

The political machinery of the country is now controlled by the "National Revolutionary Party," which is neither national, revolutionary, nor a party, Mr. Beals says. It is sustained by the collection of seven days' pay from all government employees, and is a bureau for the suppression of independent opinion.

Walker-Tammany Graft Inquiry On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The Walker-Tammany Administration initiated its inquiry into the corruption and graft charges with the announcement on July 22 by James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, authorized by Mayor Walker to conduct the inquiry, that he has already started his investigation.

Simultaneously, Republican leaders said that municipal graft would be one of the chief planks in their platform for the fall gubernatorial campaign. The likelihood that an inquiry, by a Tammany administration under the direction of a Tammany office-holder into Tammany officialdom, would be of the thorough sort promised by Mayor Walker was remote, they asserted.

Mr. Higgins, whose specific program is to comb the minutes of the board of standards and appeals for decisions in the granting of garage permits and of the department of docks for its pier lease grants, has asked the coöperation of both departments to this end in throwing open the records, and will assign a staff of 70 to this work.

Mayor of New York Insists on Honesty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor Walker, with a radio audience extending over New York and adjoining states as witness, told the heads and deputies of the city's 38 departments at City Hall on the evening of July 21 that he would not tolerate a dishonest official in his administration and that they must bend every effort to "protect the fair name of this city."

The Mayor took for his text an editorial published in the New York Times recently following the indictment of another local judicial officer, which stated that this indictment would "add to the belief that the morale of the Walker administration is sinking lower" and criticized the Mayor's silence in the face of conditions that called "loudly for the tonic of plain speech."

"You must be rigidly honest," he said. "You must be alert. You must not only protect this administration, but the fair name of the city. You must give it everything that is in you. I say to you that I will never be guilty of conspiring to 'frame' any man in or out of politics, but I will not tolerate for one minute any man, no matter what his connections or his personality or his influence may be, in this administration who is not honest from his head to the sole of his foot. Get back to your jobs tomorrow morning, and believe that it is more important to keep your nose to the grindstone than your ear to the ground."

VIENNA TO PURCHASE LOCAL ARTISTS' WORKS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — With the view of encouraging modern art and relieving the economic hardships of local artists, the Vienna municipality has decided to allocate annually the sum of 100,000 schillings, that is about $15,000, for the purchase of present-day works of native artists, sculptors and others.

The works will be chosen by a joint committee from the municipal council and the most prominent Viennese artists. The first grant will be made immediately.

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AMTORG CHIEFS SHOWN HIGH IN SOVIET REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

movement, remained, Mr. Fish said, a mystery to the committee.

Two hours were given Mr. Bogdanov to explain, or face contempt proceedings, some of the political tenets of the Russian Communist Party. Mr. Bogdanov insisted that he was under instructions not to discuss political questions.

That the Amtorg participated in any form of Communist propaganda or activity here was categorically denied by both witnesses. Mr. Bogdanov declared that the Amtorg's business was solely with economic agencies and departments of the Soviet Government admitting that it was owned in Moscow with himself merely the trustee of its stock in this country. Like all Soviet representatives coming to the United States for business purposes, he said, he resigned from the Communist Party before applying for a visé. Such resignations were revokable upon return to Moscow, he explained.

While the documents made public by Grover A. Whalen, one-time Police Commissioner, purporting to show that the Amtorg was a link between Moscow and American Communists, were reserved for a later hearing, Mr. Bogdanov charged in passing that they were "evident forgeries."

The committee learned that Amtorg corporation stock was held in trust in its entirety for the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Soviet régime and that the Moscow supervision of its activities covered all shipments either to or from Russia.

The committee also learned that the corporation had received a total of $80,000,000 in credits from American banks for its trade operations since its organization in 1924; that the Amtorg's imports were about $20,000,000 a year, that it had shipped $110,000,000 worth of materials to Russia from the United States in 1929, and that purchases for this year up to June, in the United States, reached $87,000,000.

College Explorers Find Relics 25,000 Years Old

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Logan African expedition of Beloit College, headed by Alonzo W. Pond, who returned here on the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines on July 13, gathered important material and information concerning tribes who occupied northern Africa about 25,000 years ago, near the end of the Old Stone Age, Mr. Pond said in an interview just after his arrival here.

Mr. Pond said that 360,000 fragments of flint were found, of which at least one-tenth were used by prehistoric men. They were used for cutting various materials and scraping bone, wood and skins. Many tiny drills used in piercing skins were found, but no implements of a warlike nature, such as arrows, spear points or daggers, were unearthed.

"This seems to prove that these ancient inhabitants of the high plateau of northern Africa were peaceful, nomadic hunters who lived largely on snails and such animals as they could ensnare," he added.

Through the coöperation of 14 college students from Beloit and the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northwestern universities, ranking from freshmen to holders of master's degrees, who were permitted to do their college work in the field with full credit for the time spent, the expedition achieved results in three months which would have taken 10 years under the exploration system previously employed, Mr. Pond said, and the cost of financing was only three times as much as that of one season's work.

NEW YORK INQUIRY WIDENS ITS SCOPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Another job for James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts and Tammany investigator of the Walker-Tammany city administration, looms as the result of charges made on July 23 by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, of irregularities in street paving contracts in Queens, where George U. Harvey, a Republican, is borough president.

In a letter to Mr. Harvey, Mr. Thomas asserts that the records of the Queens bureau of highways failed to make a special assessment or private contract for the paving of seven blocks in Queens "despite the fact that such is the procedure when streets are first paved."

JARDINE CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on July 21 confirmed the nomination of William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, to be Minister to Egypt.

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FORTH AND CLYDE SHIP CANAL URGED FOR SCOTLAND

Solicitor Strongly Appeals for Preservation of Scots Nationhood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—An appeal for the preservation and development of Scottish nationhood was made here recently by J. C. Watson, K. C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, when addressing the City Business Club. The speaker stressed the need for consideration of the Forth-Clyde canal project.

Why, he said, the business pessimism, the idea that Scottish economic nationality was gone, and that they must anticipate that Scottish business would in the future be controlled from south of the border? The proposal to have a Forth and Clyde canal was scoffed at by Grangemouth and rejected by Leith. But had they looked at it from any but a sectional point of view, had they ever looked at it from the nation's point of view.

If they had a big ship canal between the Forth and Clyde, what was there to prevent that part of Scotland being the distribution center of Baltic products? What was to prevent that part of Scotland being the natural distribution center for American products going to the Baltic? What would it mean to their iron and steel industries?

Fed by power from the Highland hills, they might make a new Scotland. They did not need to depend on the London view. They could make their own individual contacts and develop their own trade. If they realized that there was a nationhood to develop, then there was no need for pessimism, no need for anything but team work, team thinking and that true rationalization in business which meant sitting down to face their problems nationally, in the knowledge that what they called "hard-headed" was very often just "thick-headed."

Underground Power Wires for England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—England is in process of being covered by a network of overhead wires to carry electric power over the country under the new "grid" scheme of linked power stations.

Sir Alexander Roger, vice-chairman of British Insulated Cables, Ltd., announcing a profit of £685,980 at the annual meeting of shareholders here, prophesied that because those overhead wires were costly to maintain, unsightly, relatively dangerous to the public and unreliable in operation, they would eventually have to be laid underground.

Botanist to Live With Nashi Tribe

HONG KONG (AP)—Dr. Joseph F. Rock, internationally known botanist, working under the auspices of Harvard University and the United States Department of Agriculture, arrived here from America on July 22 en route to the remote city of Lichiang where he plans to work five years among the Nashi tribe.

Dr. Rock will proceed to Hanoi, Tonghing, and thence by train to Yuñnanfu, Yunnan Province, where Nashi tribesmen will be awaiting him.

From Yunnanfu he will go to Lichiang, which is 25 days distant by horseback.

Lichiang is situated at the headwaters of the Yangste River in the extreme northwest corner of Yunnan. Dr. Rock, who visited the Nashi country twice previously, intends to spend the first six months writing two volumes for the National Geographic Magazine, describing his travels and researches in Tibet.

The remainder of his stay will be devoted to translation into English of interesting Nashi literature and also to the compilation of English and Chinese dictionaries from ancient Nashi writings.

He also plans to conduct a research of plants of the region for introduction into the United States under supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

Stop Crime Profit, Lawyer Suggests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The only remedy for organized crime is to take the profit out of it, and the way to make it unprofitable is to prosecute every violation presented, whether it be of the income tax law or the laws against selling liquor, George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, told a fact-finding committee of the Chicago Church Federation, July 22.

"It is not important for what particular crime a man is convicted, if he belongs to the gang type," Mr. Johnson said, "so long as the strong arm of the law is able to reach him."

While he did not wish to criticize officials, Mr. Johnson continued, he did regret the use of the alibi by some of them that they could not enforce the law due to the prohibition act.

Other officials, including John A. Swenson, State's Attorney, have appeared before the Church Federation committee appointed as a fact-finding body by the Political Action Commission of the organization. Sessions will be resumed after a recess in August and a report made in September, according to the Rev. Frank E. Jensen, chairman.

Denmark Questions Pan-Europe Policy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Although it was at one time expected that Denmark's reply to the Briand Pan-Europe proposal would be appreciative, the reverse may be said to be the case, now that the full text is known.

Exception is more especially taken to the French memorandum's mention of possible developments in connection with the Locarno agreements. The Danish Government feels compelled to emphasize that it cannot conceive of the possibility of the extension of separate obligations accepted by the Locarno Pact in such a way that all states would participate partly as guarantors and partly as guaranteed.

Stress is also laid on the fact that the European union must be so framed that it does not in any way weaken coöperation within the League of Nations. It is further emphasized that coöperation between the limited circle of European states as members of the League would be directly harmful.

HAMILTON FISH NEITHER DRY NOR WET, HE SAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Dutchess County Republican Committee indorsed Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative for reëlection at a meeting here on July 21. In accepting the nomination Mr. Fish announced that he would not make his campaign on the basis of prohibition, but would ask the electorate to send him to Congress on his record for voting on the merits alone of issues before the House.

"I have been in Congress five terms," he said, "and never once have I spoken on prohibition. In this campaign I will not commit myself to the wets and I will not commit myself to the drys. I shall vote on every issue before the House on its merits alone."

American Inquiry on India Sought

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Sir Henry Lunn, presiding at a world peace demonstration in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Leeds on the evening of July 22, referred to the need for removing Anglo-American misunderstanding which has been growing up upon the question of India. He appealed to the Federal Council of Churches to investigate the facts from both sides.

Gandhi's high character, he said, had misled the American people and especially the religious section on this issue. This protest is the outcome of the prominent publication here of numerous extracts from American newspapers showing there is need for such action. Sir Henry compared the situation to that which existed when the Federal Council of Churches intervened and obtained modification of the big navy scheme.

CUT IN BEEF PRICES BRINGS SALES RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Increased sale of beef throughout the United States has resulted from the drastic cut in retail prices—amounting to 12 cents less per pound than a year ago on cheaper grades at Philadelphia and 11 cents at Chicago—according to C. B. Denham, a member of the Federal Farm Board.

Citing figures compiled by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Denham commented on the general decline in beef prices, and said that these reductions showed plainly that retail meat dealers are coöperating to help wide distribution of beef.

WORLD COURT JUDGES NOMINATIONS FILED

GENEVA (AP)—The name of John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University, for nomination to the Permanent Court of International Justice has been submitted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations by the Dominican Republic.

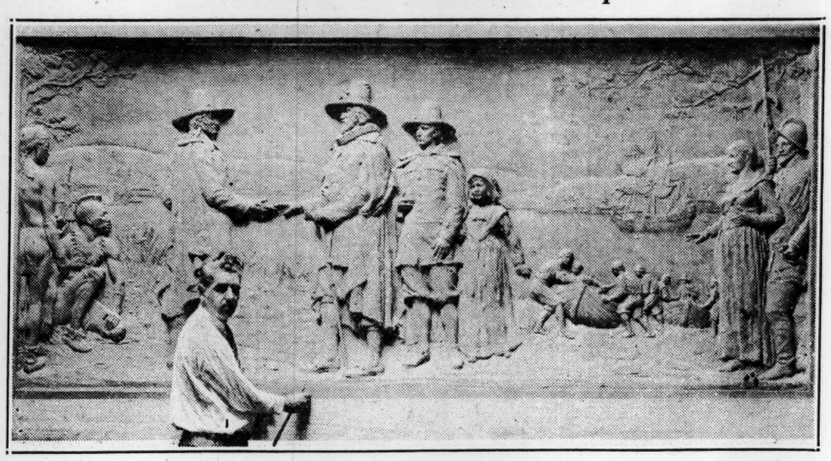
Other American names that have been submitted are those of Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State, by the Danish group, and James B. Scott of Washington, D. C., by the Cubans. Judges of the court will be elected at a session of the League Assembly in September.

CHILE NITRATE BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The bill forming a great national combine of nitrate companies in a single group was signed July 21 by President Carlos Ibañez.

This huge company is called the "Compania Salitera Nacional de Chile," known to the trade as "Cosach." It was formed to stabilize the industry. The Government holds 50 per cent of the shares, and the company will pay no export taxes.

When Blaxton Met Winthrop



© John Francis Paramino, 1930

BOSTON FOUNDER'S MEMORIAL, WITH SCULPTOR

This Tablet by John Francis Paramino Is to Be Erected on Boston Common as Part of the Tercentenary Celebration, The Reverse Side Includes Appropriate Inscriptions.

Founders to Be Commemorated in Memorial on Boston Common

Work by Paramino, to Be Erected as Part of Tercentenary Celebration, Depicts Governor Winthrop's Arrival at Shawmut

A permanent memorial in commemoration of the founders of Boston, as a part of the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration, is to be erected on Boston Common, south of Beacon Street, opposite the end of Spruce Street, where the cottage of William Blaxton once stood and where the same spring that watered the orchards of 1630 will continue to slake the thirst of the wayfarer.

The memorial, which is the work of John Francis Paramino, Boston sculptor, will be erected as the result of the activities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Committee, charged by the General Court with recommending a suitable memorial.

Built of United States standard bronze, the composition embraces a story not only of historic accuracy but of sentimental interest.

The invitation of Blaxton to Governor Winthrop to settle at "Trimountain" or Shawmut was accepted, and the sculptor shows the coming from Charlestown of the first Governor, accompanied by the Rev. John Wilson, with little Ann Pollard, the first of her sex to touch the shore, as she sprang from the boat which brought the party across the Charles.

The panel measures 12 feet, 4 inches long by 5 feet, 5 inches in height. Including the architectural setting, the total length is 50 feet. The bronze basrelief faces the mall of the Common. The reverse panel, of same proportions as the obverse, is of New England green slate, and bears, carved in the lettering of the period, the following inscription:

"For wee must consider that wee shall be
as a Citty vppon a hill.
The eles of all people are vppon vs soe that
If wee shall deale falsely with our God in
this worke wee have vndertaken . . .
Wee shall be made a story and a by-word
through the world."
John Winthrop
On board the Arbella 1630.

"Thus out of smalle beginnings greater
things have been produced by His hand
That made all things of nothing . . .
And as one small candle may light a
thousand
So the Light here kindled hath shone to
many
Yea, in some sorte to our whole Nation."
William Bradford at Charles-towne 1630

This was arranged by Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the commission on marking historical sites. The architectural setting, designed by Charles Allerton Coolidge, as collaborating architect, in its severe restraint is in harmony with the period represented by the memorial.

The following will also be carved on the slate panel:

In gratitude to God for the Blessings
Enjoyed under a free Government
The City of Boston has erected this
memorial on the three hundredth
anniversary of its founding.
September 17, 1630—1930
James Michael Curley
Mayor
Charles Allerton Coolidge
Architect
John Francis Paramino
Sculptor

PARTIES PREPARING FOR CONTEST OVER REAPPORTIONMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

states, and more intensely in the states which lose not one congressman but two or more.

Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Mississippi are expected to lose two each and Missouri three. To the struggle between rival parties in these states in the election after reapportionment goes into effect will be added the dropping of certain congressmen now serving. It will be a sort of child's party of "musical chairs," with one or more unfortunate congressman in each case left without a seat.

On the other hand, in 11 states where statisticians show comprehensive gains in populations there will be a scramble for the additional seats. Both where seats are gained or lost there will be the problem of redistricting the whole state, with corresponding incentives to "gerrymander" the districts in behalf of whatever party is in power. Figures so far gathered, indicate that the following states will gain seats: Arizona from 1 to 2: California 11 to 20; Connecticut 5 to 6; Florida 4 to 5; Michigan 13 to 17; New Jersey 12 to 14; New York 43 to 45; North Carolina 10 to 11; Ohio 22 to 23; Oklahoma 8 to 9; and Texas 18 to 21.

Because it was recognized that a hard contest would follow reapportionment, the House refused to undertake the tremendous task in 1920 after the last census, in apparent defiance of the Constitution, thereby depriving millions of new voters of their proper representation in Congress.

Since 1910, date of the last reapportionment some 31,000,000 citizens have been added to the nation, and these at length are to gain representation, with important political and social results, as certain new areas or social groups gain or lose strength in the lower house. The effect has been cumulative as action has been delayed. The cities have been gaining population at the expense of rural areas so that states with large urban areas are generally making the major gains. Politically, it would seem too that the Republicans would make the principal additions.

Early Census Returns Give the United States 122,957,000 Population

WASHINGTON (AP)—When the census bureau totals up the population of the nation for 1930, a figure somewhat less than 123,000,000 is expected to be the result.

On the basis of preliminary returns from 41 states and the District of Columbia, the Associated Press has calculated the population at 122,957,000 persons.

The enumerators reported for those states a total of 100,807,723 as compared with 86,667,858 10 years ago, an increase of 14,139,845 or 16.31 per cent.

Applying this rate of increase to the country as a whole the estimated total was reached. Should the final returns bear it out, the figure would represent an increase of 17,246,000 for the last decade.

Reports still have to be received from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Louisana, Mississippi, and Idaho.

The preliminary unofficial totals of population of the various states, as compiled from returns of supervisors through the country by the Associated Press, with the percentage of increase and the ranks of the states in 1920, follow:

State	1930 population	Inc.	1920 rank
New York	12,609,555	21.4	1st
Pennsylvania	Unannounced	..	2nd
Illinois	7,630,283	17.6	3rd
Ohio	6,629,373	15.1	4th
Texas	5,810,683	24.6	5th
California	5,642,252	64.6	8th
Michigan	4,818,371	31.3	7th
Massachusetts	4,364,972	13.3	6th
Missouri	3,619,176	6.3	9th
New Jersey	Unannounced	..	10th
Indiana	3,227,522	10.1	11th
North Carolina	3,165,146	23.9	14th
Wisconsin	3,009,388	10.2	13th
Georgia	2,903,922	0.29	12th
Alabama	2,644,477	12.2	18th
Kentucky	2,622,609	8.5	15th
Tennessee	2,609,637	11.1	19th
Minnesota	2,558,265	7.2	17th
Iowa	2,468,747	2.6	16th
Virginia	2,418,075	4.7	20th
Oklahoma	Unannounced	..	21st
Louisiana	Unannounced	..	22nd
Mississippi	Unannounced	..	23rd
Kansas	1,882,518	6.4	24th
Arkansas	1,853,981	5.8	25th
South Carolina	1,732,271	2.9	26th
West Virginia	1,728,510	18.1	27th
Maryland	1,625,279	12.1	28th
Connecticut	1,632,813	16.1	29th
Washington	1,557,540	14.7	30th
Florida	1,486,635	51.6	32nd
Nebraska	1,386,619	6.9	31st
Colorado	1,033,156	9.9	33rd
Oregon	Unannounced	..	34th
Maine	799,662	4.1	35th
South Dakota	691,008	8.5	37th
Rhode Island	687,020	13.7	38th
North Dakota	681,273	5.3	36th
Montana	533,519	2.8*	39th
Utah	502,640	11.8	40th
Dist. of Columbia	485,716	11.0	42nd
New Hampshire	463,746	4.7	41st
Idaho	Unannounced	..	43rd
New Mexico	418,932	16.2	44th
Vermont	359,092	1.9	45th
Arizona	421,641	23.7	46th
Delaware	236,853	6.2	47th
Wyoming	224,693	15.6	48th
Nevada	90,559	16.9	49th

*Indicates decrease.

These preliminary totals from supervisors' districts are subject to revision by the Census Bureau.

PERSHING MEETS TARDIEU

PARIS (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing and André Tardieu, Prime Minister of France, had an extended conference on July 22. No announcement of its nature was made.

Stone-Age Relics to Be Sought on Lake Winnepesaukee Shore

Archæological Party Plans Trip Along Boston & Maine Tracks—Hopes to Find Evidence of Life of American Aborigines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKLIN, N. H.—A party of 12 archæological research students will set out from here next week to study evidences of the Stone Age in New England, which they hope will be found along the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks skirting Lake Winnepesaukee.

The party is headed by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, director of the Merrimack Valley Archæological Survey, who said today it was hoped to find along the railroad's right of way adjacent to the lake, relics of early tribal populations, migrant travel routes and crude modes of life, evidence which would confirm the supposition that in this area was located the main village of the early New England Indians, their "great meeting place."

Early in April the party established camp at Newburyport, Mass., at the mouth of the Merrimack River. Since that date it has worked steadily up the river, searching out old Indian camp sites, studying and mapping 70 Indian villages and fishing stations. Some 600 stone relics, illustrating the arts of the New England Stone Age, have been collected.

Of the objects so far found, one of the most interesting is a highly polished cutting tool of hand-hatchet type, believed to be associated with the Iroquois of the Mohawk Valley. Many fire and ash pits have also been discovered.

"It has long been known," Professor Moorehead said, "that the Weirs was named because the original Americans collected there in great numbers during the spring and summer to catch salmon, shad and other fish. They built wicker traps and secured vast catches which were dried and packed in baskets and skins for winter consumption. Governor Winthrop and other officials journeyed to the Weirs to hold council with the Indians. It was a famous meeting place, where gathered the men and women of a score of subtribes from southern and central New England."

To get at the evidence of this great gathering place, the railroad is cooperating with Professor Moorehead's expedition in its test work and exploration, and if any discoveries of note are made upon railroad property, the relics, like those already discovered by the expedition, will be placed in museums of New England historical and scientific societies.

At the camp now pitched in this place have already been found flint implements, broken pottery, hatchets, gouges, fish-spears, bone awls, and other objects. From here the expedition will move by canoe to the lake, locating near the outlet, upon the ancient fishing ground.

Coöperating with the Merrimack Valley Archæological Survey are Phillips Andover Academy, Peabody Museum, the American Indian Museum at Harvard, New Hampshire State Museum at Concord, the Manchester (N. H.) Museum and the Children's Museum of Boston.

VERMONT ADDS 2437 ACRES TO FOREST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

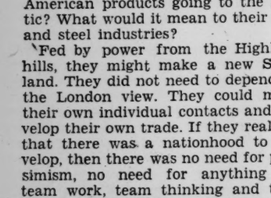
MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont forest service purchase of land from the Granville Manufacturing Company adds 2437 acres to the state-owned forest and increases in size the Granville reservation, which borders the highway for six miles. This brings the total area of state forests to 37,134 acres

The Granville forest was established in 1927 by a gift of 900 acres by Gov. Redfield Proctor of Proctor, with the stipulation that the roadside area should be preserved forever in its natural beauty.

BAR STANDARDS ADOPTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford College of Law has announced that, beginning with its school year in 1931, it will operate in accordance with the standards of the American Bar Association, as interpreted by the Council on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. At present the Yale Law School is the only one in Connecticut upon the approved list of the American Bar Association.



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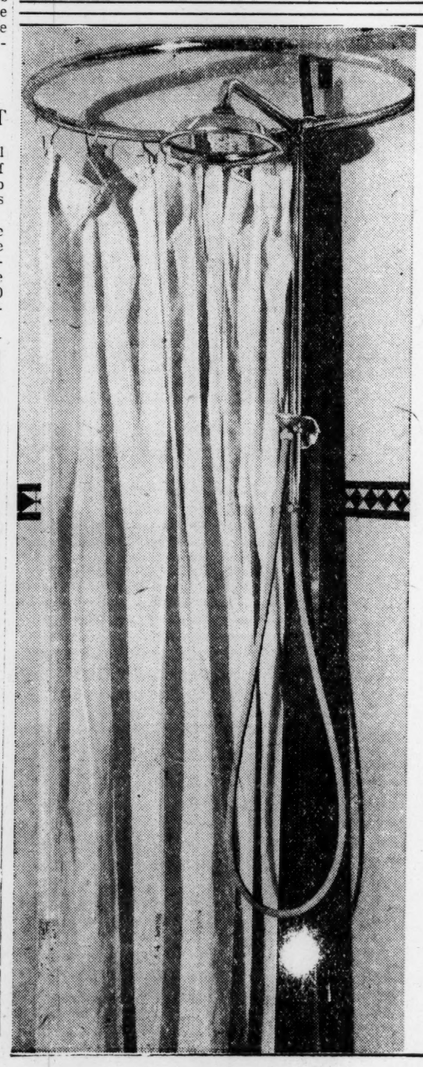

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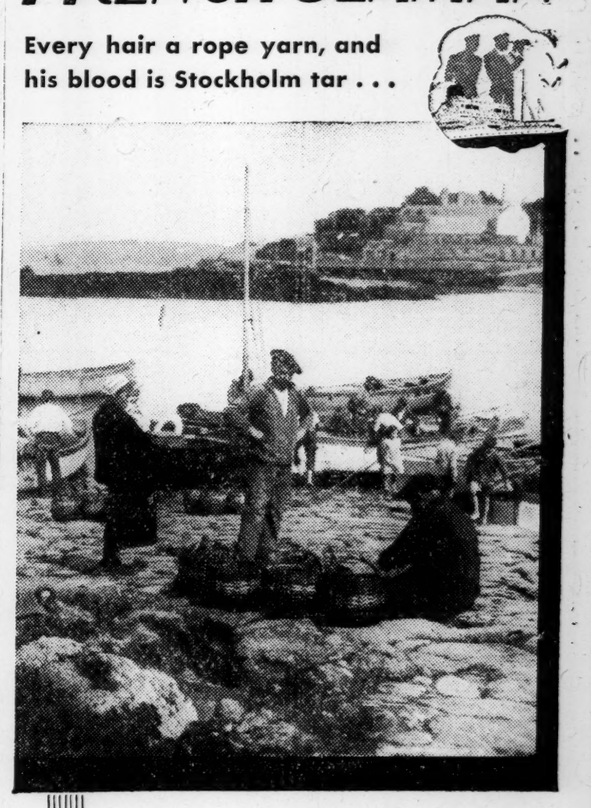

WHEREVER seas boiled and adventure called were found the thick-bodied, broad-faced men of France building a tradition of seamanship and daring which pulses through the veins of their descendants of today . . . channel raiding sea rovers and privateersmen and the blood of Chateaubriand; Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; the pirate-admiral, Duguay-Trouin; Surcouf, the notorious Corsair and the broadside slugging Mahé de la Bourdonnais still lives along the water fronts of Breton villages » » Faces tanned and beaten hard on the anvil of the sea during their unceasing watchfulness whether at the helm of a trawler or on the bridge (their ultimate goal) of any of the hundred ships that form the French Line fleet . . . they keep alight that flame of trust and honor that was lighted in the dim sea mists of the Breton coast a thousand years ago.

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GENEVA STUDIES NONPOLITICAL WAYS TO UNITY

Intellectual Coöperation Group Stresses Education as Way to Peace

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Intellectual coöperation among nations, in some ways, is easier than political coöperation, for the difficulties met in the former are hardly ever concerned with national differences, but rather in achieving coöperation in thought tending toward mutual understanding and mutual help, declared Prof. Gilbert Murray in opening the plenary session of the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation here.

"Scientific coöperation is quite easy," said Professor Murray, "but we want to build up a real center of brotherhood in the realm of thought. This aim can best be pursued through the education of the youth of the world in the achievements and aims of the League of Nations and in the idea that international coöperation is the natural method to further progress mankind.

In Professor Murray's opinion it is essential, in order to improve the scheme of intellectual coöperation, that the committee should meet more frequently than once a year.

Madame Curie stressed the importance of encouraging research into natural science and intellectual pursuits, which had no immediate utilitarian application, in order to safeguard the moral forces of the world.

In the course of the year a national committee has been founded in Canada, while the Netherlands committee has been supplemented by that of the Dutch East Indies. The main problem on the agenda of the session was the problem of reorganization of the Intellectual Coöperation Organization in light of 10 years' experience.

Philadelphia Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The first summer concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, employing the entire personnel of the organization, began in Robin Hood Dell, Fairmount Park, this week. In previous seasons a series of concerts had been given at Lemon Hill, also in Fairmount Park, but these series used only about one-half of the members of the organization.

Robin Hood Dell is easily reached from all parts of the city. It is a natural amphitheater which rises toward the back and has been developed acoustically and artistically until it will compare favorably with any out-of-doors auditorium in the United States. Seats for about 7000 persons have been placed in the auditorium. The shell holds 110 musicians.

The opening crowd reached 12,000 persons. The order was good and the music could be heard distinctly within a considerable area beyond the Dell itself.

The musical direction of the concerts is in charge of Alexander Smallens, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He will be relieved from time to time by guest conductors, including Willem van Hoogstraten, Albert Coates, Ernest Knoch and Karl Kreuger.

The first concert was preceded by the dedicatory exercises. Dr. Herbert J. Tily, president of the Philadelphia Summer Concerts Association, formally presented the equipment of the Dell to the city and it was accepted by Mayor Harry A. Mackey.

The program consisted of the Meistersinger Prelude, the Nocturne and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Strauss's "Tod und Verklarung" and the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven. All of these were finely played by the orchestra and capably led by Mr. Smallens.

On the fourth evening after the opening, the Strawbridge and Clothier Chorus gave two choral numbers with the orchestra, the "Lohengrin" fantasy, arranged by Percy Fletcher after the opera, and Victor Herbert's "A Call to Freedom" for chorus, solo soprano and orchestra. This last number was dedicated by Mr. Herbert to Dr. Tily, and both numbers were conducted by him.

JAPAN'S SIGNING OF TREATY IS SAID TO BE ASSURED

(Continued from Page 1)

as a victory for President Hoover, and believes that the protests of Japanese naval men will have no success in wrecking the agreement which was signed by the Government and apparently approved by Japanese opinion.

"Of British ratification there has never been any doubt," the paper says editorially. "Criticism of the cruiser clauses by Admirals Beatty and Jellicoe created certain natural misgivings but, broadly speaking, the nation and the House of Commons agree with the Government that the advantages of preventing competition in warship construction will prove well worth the price that is being paid to secure them."

Directly following announcement of the recall of Mayor Bowles, and held by some as directly traceable to the recall campaign, Gerald E. Buckley, political commentator of radio station WMBC, was assassinated by three gunmen as he sat in the lobby of a down-town hotel. The incident was the climax of three weeks of gang warfare, paralleling the recall move, in which Mayor Bowles was charged with laxness in law enforcement and with implication in gambling activities. Buckley had vigorously attacked the gang elements before the Bowles recall campaign started, and joined forces with those opposed to the Mayor during the campaign.

Paris Comment on U. S. Act

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French press, commenting on the American Senate's ratification of the naval treaty, considers it necessary to devote much space to explaining how any considerable opposition could have arisen to the approval of the treaty, of which the United States is declared to be the principal beneficiary.

The adoption of the Norris amendment concerning secret engagements is viewed as additional evidence of American desire to remain aloof from European affairs.

GREATER ST. LOUIS IN THIRD DAY ALOFT

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The projected 30-day refueling endurance flight of Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, deposed record holders, entered its third day, July 23, with the fliers sailing smoothly over Lambert-St. Louis Field. At 9:11 a. m. they had been up 50 hours.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The proposed 1000-hour refueling flight by Robert Black and Louis Reichers, army reserve pilots, was going on strong after 52 hours of circling Roosevelt Field.

Farm Relief in Mexico

MODEL HOUSE FOR MEXICAN FARMER

At Zitacuaro, Michoacan, much has been done in rural education by farming and various industrial organizations to help make the agrarian policy effective.

No Use Giving Land to Unworthy in Mexico, Gen. Calles Declares

Former President Brands Agrarian Policy as Failure Because Peons Have Neither Money Nor Equipment to Work Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Because the agrarian policy of giving land to landless Mexicans is declared to be unsuccessful—since a majority of those who took up land had neither money nor knowledge with which to develop their holdings—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, using as his mouthpiece the agrarian journal, Adelante, has announced that the plan will probably be discarded.

The prediction is general that the President of Mexico and the various governors who are here to discuss the agrarian problem, among other things, will set the last period of grace for land-needy Mexicans, and unify these last agrarian actions throughout the various states.

The fact that General Calles has no position in the Government which would single him out as the one to make such an announcement, does not mean that his statement does not represent government intentions, for he is still considered the man behind the curtain, and anyway, he says he had already discussed the matter with "high officials," who have approved.

His is the startling admission that the agrarian policy as it had been understood and worked out by his Revolutionary Party is a failure, and that the damage that had been done could not now be undone, but that further damage must be prevented.

Not So Sudden

That General Calles' announcement was not as sudden as it might seem on the surface is plain from a series of events that during the last six months have pointed to that very eventuality. During the last months of Portes Gil's Administration, Morelos, as the first state in Mexico, declared its agrarian problem "ended," not without grumbling and protest from certain agrarian leaders.

Next came the but mild enthusiasm expressed by Pascual Ortiz Rubio in his campaign speeches as to what he would do for the agraristas when he got into power, and announced that Congress would provide cash for any land expropriated in the future.

Some months after Ortiz Rubio's inauguration he offered to landless Mexicans any public land already the property of the Government which they might petition and have approved, in return for its cultivation or use, and the payment of a small rental for a number of years. This new outlet for land-hunger was expected to divert to a certain extent petitions for private property and decrease expropriations.

Very recently the National Farmers' Syndicate representing larger proprietors pointed to the failure of agrarianism, especially in the state of Guanajuato where, it was said, 300,000 pesos were now owed to the small farmers' loan banks.

The syndicate stated in a memorial to President Pascual Ortiz Rubio on June 17, 1930, that about 1,400,000 persons had been benefited by receiving land under the agrarian arrangement, but that one-third of these could not cultivate it unless they got financial aid to tide them over the half year until crops should come in. The other two-thirds need partial help, and altogether, it was estimated that not less than 200,000,000 pesos were needed in order to make this land function. This sum they were frankly skeptical of seeing raised anywhere.

Many Demand More Land

Just one week after the date of this memorial, came General Calles' statement, that the agrarian policy was a complete failure, and that it does not make a man happy to give him a piece of land when he has not the mental or financial equipment with which to work it.

Many of the recipients have merely become pretentious, he said, and are demanding more land when they have not even utilized properly that which has already been given them. If agrarianism has been successful, then the new landowners should be able to pay for more land and relieve the nation of that responsibility, and if it has been a failure, then the failure must not be made greater.

The morning after General Calles' statement that the agrarian policy—which was the very soul almost of the Revolutionary Party—as it had been carried out, was a failure, the Opposition papers said "I told you so," with variations in the degree of invective. A year ago no "revolucionario" would have made such a pronouncement on agrarianism, because you believed and belonged, or you didn't. Things have radically changed since that time.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador, had a great deal to do with this change of agrarian heart. It was said that he tried hard to convince Mexican officials of the seriousness of the situation they were getting into, and of the best way to solve it, from this cool business man's point of view.

The National Syndicate of Farmers, representatives of the larger holders, state that more than 70 per cent of the peasant farmers who have borrowed money are not able to pay it back, and they see the structure falling at the bottom. In Guanajuato alone they owe 300,000 pesos, they say.

The gloomy picture General Calles painted of the national agricultural situation has been somewhat smoothed over by the Minister of Agriculture, Perez Treviño, who claims that headline writers as usual exaggerated and misinterpreted General Calles' statement, and that the National Syndicate of Farmers has falsified figures. Perez Treviño states that not 1,400,000 persons has benefited by the ejidos, but that 582,672 is the actual number of those that have received these lands. He claims that no such sum as 200,000,000 pesos is needed in their aid, and the Government is now studying their needs.

The most hopeful future for Mexican agricultural industry is cattle raising, General Calles says. Most of the country is unfit for agriculture without irrigation, but it is ideal for grazing. The Southwest of the United States, on the other hand, the former great cattle-raising region, is fast filling up with people, and soon the United States will have to import cattle. This is Mexico's golden opportunity.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Clarence W. Allen, Detroit, Mich.

Radio Commission Renews Licenses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Radio Commission on July 23 renewed the licenses of 31 radiocasting stations for the regular 90-day period but announced before they were renewed again public hearings would be held in each case. The commission said it was not convinced the stations were operating in the public interest.

Ben S. Fisher, assistant counsel for the commission, said the stations had been cited for various reasons. Among these were frequency deviations, using excess power, operating without licenses, operating without licensed operators, failure to announce the use of phonograph records, failure to announce call letters and location of transmitter each 15 minutes, and some for operating not in the public interest but for private gain.

The commission did not cite specific instances.

$4,282,000 BID FOR PIERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines submitted a bid of $4,282,000 to the United States Shipping Board July 23 for all of the Government-owned pier property at Hoboken, N. J.

FLORIDA LEADS IN MAINTAINING VALUE OF FARMS

Increase Over Pre-War Price Is Ahead of All Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Florida is in advance of all States of the Union in maintaining increased values in farm lands over pre-war years, according to farm real estate values recently released by the bureau of agricultural economics and made public through farming agencies here.

The bureau's index of farm values is based on the average of the pre-war years, 1912-14, which is set at 100 per cent. The present average value of Florida farm lands is 172 per cent, or 72 per cent higher than the pre-war basis.

Farm land values in Florida were at their peak in 1926 when the average was 223 or an increase of 123 per cent. Only two other States, North and South Carolina, equaled or exceeded this increase.

The south Atlantic group of states, of which Florida is one, has an average of 128 per cent, less than Florida's individual average. North Carolina has an average of 158, while such states as West Virginia, South Carolina, and Delaware, and Georgia are close to the pre-war level. Ten states of the Union have fallen below the pre-war percentage.

Florida values in the last year have fallen off 2 per cent, but in the entire Union only Oregon, Wyoming and Maine showed increases during the last year, and this by only one or two points. Several states maintained their 1929 values, but the majority showed a slight decline as in the case of Florida.

These figures are regarded by Florida farming and dairy interests as indicative of a sound condition in agricultural property and as an indication that the State is making substantial progress away from the inflated values of the boom period to an evaluation that represents a true state of conditions.

PALESTINE SEEKS TO AID AGRICULTURE

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Government, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, is taking a number of measures designed to be of benefit to the agricultural interests of Palestine.

One measure is an increase of approximately 50 per cent in the import duty on wheat, flour and semolina. Another measure is the regulation of these imports under a system of licenses controlled by a standing committee on commerce and industry. Unrefined olive oil cannot be imported until further notice, while an import duty has been reimposed on sesame seed.

Sir John Hope Simpson, who has been here since May on behalf of the British Government investigating colonization, immigration and the general development of the country has completed his studies and has left for England.

Spain Raises Duty 'to Stabilize Peseta'

MADRID (AP) — The Government published a new tariff schedule on July 23 which increases the duties on numerous American imports, principally automobiles, sewing machines, bicycles, motorcycles, razor blades, silk, and hams.

The increase was announced as a move to stabilize the peseta, and not in any way a reprisal against the increases in the American tariff. France, Germany, and England were hit more than the United States in some of the other increases.

Other items which have increased duties are still and motion picture films unexposed, sulphur, paint, raw and artificial silk. Safety razor blades have the biggest increase, the new duty being six times the old.

The automobile duty is doubled on an average, and there are numerous classifications according to weight. The lightest cars are more than doubled in duty while the heavier cars are about doubled. Tires and casings are from about 33 1-3 to 50 per cent increased, while motorcycles are almost doubled.

Sewing machines, which are almost entirely American, but manufactured in the English plant of a United States concern, were about doubled from 54 to 100 pesetas per 100 kilograms.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City (First Church): Apollo Theater, Boardwalk and New York Avenue, 3:15 p. m., July 27.

VIRGINIA

East Falls Church: Church Edifice, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., July 27.

Steel Voting Stock in Merger Assailed

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—The fight of attorneys for the Cyrus S. Eaton interests to prove illegal the merger of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation narrowed on July 23 to an attack on the stock which was voted to ratify the merger by fiduciaries of estates and incompetents.

Eaton attorneys introduced into evidence documents and other papers representing 99,757 shares, which they contend were illegally voted at the stockholders' meeting April 8, this year. The merger carried by 58,071 shares of stock. Among the voluminous exhibits was the will of the late Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, involving 5193 shares.

The anti-merger forces indicated they will base their arguments, after the evidence is in, on the new Ohio corporation code, first attacking votes as illegal under the code and lastly attacking the code itself as unconstitutional.

NATIONALISTS REPORT CAPTURE OF POCHOW

NANKING (AP)—A telegram from Nationalist field headquarters at Kweiter Honan, July 23, said Government forces captured Pochow, Anhwei Province, but northern defenders escaped eastward toward Luyi, Honan.

If the report is true it probably solves the problem of four American missionaries trapped there. Although the missionaries were unable to leave Pochow after Nationalists besieged it, they never were believed in serious danger. The missionaries are Miss Olive Riddell, Dr. Mary King, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Strowther.

British Lords Accept Compromise on Coal

LONDON (AP)—A long dispute over the coal bill which has been tossed back and forth between the House of Commons and the House of Lords came to an end on July 23 with the Lords agreeing to a compromise amendment sent over by the House of Commons.

New Movie Camera Using Disk Film Operates Like Phonograph Record

A new motion picture camera and projector which uses a disk film of about the same diameter as an average phonograph record, has been invented by Curtis D. Chase, formerly of Boston, and now residing in Philadelphia.

The invention is said to make it possible for the amateur photographer to develop his own motion picture film. Each disk of film takes 2000 pictures, the equivalent of 50 feet of 16mm. ribbon film. These pictures when projected throw a clear reflection on a screen three feet square.

"There are no other motion picture cameras or projectors on the market today," said Mr. Chase, "which do not use ribbon film. The length of these strips is usually 50 feet or more. The film is thin and unavoidably flimsy. Consequently it becomes a rather complicated matter to load or unload a ribbon film camera, the necessary rewinding being time-consuming and troublesome, and with a considerable breakage of film in the bargain. The need for mending and splicing becomes inevitable. For these reasons, camera experts have been trying for a long time to find some satisfactory substitute for a ribbon film."

Mr. Chase is the first man to successfully solve this problem, and he has completed a motion picture camera which makes it possible for even an amateur to develop and print his own motion pictures. The camera weighs about three pounds, and is so easily adjusted that it can be loaded and unloaded in a comparatively few moments. The new projector does away with all breakage, and is so simple in construction that it can be operated without any special instructions.

The inventor has long been impressed with the tremendous importance the motion pictures exercised, not only in the world of entertainment, but in the educational and industrial field as well. It has always been his hope and aim, he says, to make the motion picture a possession of every member of the community. His particular ambition, therefore, was to perfect a camera and projector, simple in construction, accurate in function, and available within the reach of every man.

LISBON WELCOMES DR. JULIO PRESTES

LISBON (AP)—This capital was decorated July 22 in honor of Dr. Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, whose homeward-bound ship, the Arlanza, dropped anchor for a short call.

Public officials greeted him and the newspapers published editorials extolling his record. At the request of the visitor the decree granting freedom of the city and other academic honors were omitted.

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UNITED FARMERS IN KANSAS STATE STAND ON WHEAT

Promise Support to Legge Board but Insist on Closer Contact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Whatever sharp reaction of approval or condemnation the Kansas wheat farmer may have had to the recent visit to the wheat belt of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, was cloaked in moderate commentary by officers of farm cooperatives, who on July 22 held their first meeting here since the visit.

It seemed to many observers that the Kansas farm coöperatives, representing the great majority of the wheat acreage in that largest winter wheat producing state of the nation, were in a dilemma. Many believed the coöperatives might split openly with the Farm Board.

However, the Farmers' Union and the principal other coöperatives issued a statement in which they said in part:

"We believe that in so far as any misunderstanding has developed between the farmers and their organizations in Kansas and the Federal Farm Board, it is due to lack of information and discussion. We believe that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation should keep its stockholder members and the organized farm groups better informed as to what is being accomplished, and what is contemplated. If clear understanding does not exist between the Farm Board and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, it should at once be established.

"We need also to be able to assure our members in advance that if surplus yields result from favorable crop seasons after reasonable acreage reduction has been secured, the Farm Board will at once act, through the Grain Stabilization Corporation, to prevent such seasonal surplus from depressing the price.

"Under provisions as stated, we pledge our support through our organizations to aid and assist in presenting to the farmer the economic aspects of the acreage reduction program and promote discussion of same with full knowledge of the facts, without prejudices and free from preconceived ideas."

Wheat States Senators Demand Farm Board Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Insistence that the Federal Farm Board take action to increase the present price of wheat to the farmer, came from senators of four wheat-growing states July 22.

In a conference with Alexander Legge, chairman, five senators, led by Arthur Capper (R.), from Kansas, urged the board to act to "aid the present critical situation." Something should be done, they contended, "to give the farmer a better price while the wheat is still in his hands and before it gets into the hands of speculators."

The group included Capper and Henry J. Allen (R.) from Kansas, W. B. Pine (R.) from Oklahoma, Robert B. Howell (R.) from Nebraska and William H. McMaster (R.) from South Dakota.

Sugar Beet and Cane Men Come Under Relief Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act may now be extended to sugar beet and sugar cane growers under an announcement of the Federal Farm Board July 22 that these products had been designated as commodities within the act.

Invitations have been sent to representatives in the 17 sugar beet producing states to meet in Greely, Colorado, Aug. 2 for the purpose of developing a national coöperative marketing program.

The action taken by the board is an outgrowth of the meeting held in Colorado in June, when Farm Board representatives conferred with growers representing virtually 75 per cent of the sugar beet acreage of the country. The 1929 value of the sugar beet crop is approximately $57,600,000.

Action Opens Way to Mooney Hearing

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—Seven justices of the State Supreme Court will virtually retry Warren K. Billings, for his alleged guilt in the Preparedness Day parade bombing in 1916, opening the way for like reconsideration of the case of Thomas J. Mooney, similarly convicted.

This was announced by Chief Justice William H. Waste, in proceedings without precedent in California.

The principal witness before the Supreme Court will be John MacDonald, whose testimony in previous trials was largely instrumental in sending Billings and Mooney to prison.

If other witnesses are needed, their testimony will be heard later, Justice Waste stated. The hearing will begin July 29.

While nothing definite has been formulated regarding the case of Mooney, it was indicated that if the justices of the Supreme Court, following the hearing, decide that Billings is entitled to a pardon from Gov. C. C. Young, the same action will be taken with Mooney's plea.

BRITISH BILL IS AIMED AT FOREIGN PICTURES

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Striking testimony to American predominance in moving pictures was given in the House of Commons July 22 when a bill was introduced to increase restrictions already in operation upon the exhibition here of moving pictures of foreign origin. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member for Wolverhampton, said 90 per cent of the films in Great Britain today are from the United States and all leading picture houses in the West End of London are owned or controlled by Americans. The bill is not seriously opposed, though Conservatives laughed at it as a protectionist measure introduced by the Liberals who profess free trade, but parliamentary sessions are too far advanced to allow any serious expectation of its passing into law.

Five Little Girls From School Are We

PRODUCT OF WESTERN EDUCATIONAL METHODS

Photo Shows the Ornamental Entrance to the Chinese High School in San Francisco and Several Typical and Up-to-Date Celestial Maidens, Comprising an Exceedingly Artistic Group.

Chinese Youth in United States Cling to Native Habit of Courtesy

Younger Generation in American Cities' Chinatown Gradually Absorbing Western Habits, Though at Heart They Remain Unchanged

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

WHEN a child is born in Chinatown, there is joy. Joy varies in accordance with its sex, the number in the family, and the financial status of the home. Chinese prefer boys. But in case the family is in good circumstances and already has several boys, girls are as welcome as in American homes.

The first event of a Chinese child occurs when it is a month old. It receives its first public reception. It is shaved, dolled in gay clothes, and is the cynosure of all eyes. Friends and relatives are invited, and everyone is expected to dine with the child. Gifts are brought—money wrapped in red paper, clothing or jewelry. Congratulations are in order, and the grandmother is an honored guest. On this day the child is publicly named.

The names given to Chinese girls are graceful and lovely, while those to boys are adverse or uncomplimentary. Thus girls have such names as Apple Blossom, Lucky Pearl, Pure Jade, Thousand Ounces of Gold, Beautiful Autumn. Boys are called Number One, Dog, Little Horse, Flea; or a boy may be like Wu Ting-fang, a Fragrant Palance, or like Li Hung-chang, an Illustrious Treatise.

Many Relations to Learn

An American child's first step in education is to learn to say "Mamma" and "Papa." The Chinese go further than this. The child must learn the various words which mean elder brother, younger brother, elder and younger sister, uncles, aunts, cousins, grandfather. It is quite a job to retain the names of all one's cousins.

The Chinese love for children is traditional. In old San Francisco, for illustration, children's hour at 4 o'clock was the loveliest. Everybody stopped work to see them play in the streets. Dupont and Washington and Stockton blossomed with them, looking for all the world like Chinese bisque dolls, even to their paper and bamboo parasols.

There are many holidays in Chinatown. There are the Dragon Boat Festival, the Moon's Birthday, the Double Ten Anniversary (which corresponds to the American Fourth of July), and, of course, Chinese New Year, which falls in February. These holidays gladden the heart of the boys and girls, and on Chinese New Year they glory in firecrackers. Kite-flying is the eternal sport of Chinese boys. In China, the sport clings for threescore years and ten.

Soon Take Up Games

In Chinatown, the boys play "ball" in the back lot, pitch marbles as the first whiff of spring is around the corner, swim in the pools, the girls indulge in tennis, go boating and camping in the summer; and many of the ultra modern have learned how to blow a saxophone, play a violin, or thump a piano.

There are three well-known Chinatowns on the American Continent—Vancouver's, in Canada, which looks like a regatta at night; New York's in Pell, Mott and Doyer Streets, pent up in a sliver of space; and San Francisco's, which is the queen of them all. Others exist in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia. They are feeble imitations of San Francisco's.

Invariably Still Chinese

The young generation, with their American-acquired tastes, to whom the teachings of Jesus are more familiar than the aphorisms of Confucius, reflect the spirit that has come over these quarters. Anna May Wong, who achieved movie fame in Hollywood and London, grew up in Los Angeles Chinatown, and is typical of the modern maid.

Chinatown girls dress modishly and outwardly try their best to be Americans, but inwardly, they are still Chinese.

Romance, as it is known to the West, is not all known to them. Some of Chinatown's flappers, however, are making personal discoveries. At the missions, Y. M. C. A.'s, juvenile centers, tennis courts, they meet boys, fall in love, and marry. Divorces are few among Chinese. Chinese sense of honor will generally keep a couple together after marriage.

The modern Chinese girl is a Joan of Arc. One appreciates the road she has traveled when her past is known. In Manchu days, the chance of a girl's education was limited. The home alone seemed the only avenue. Here they were taught filial piety, humility, and home duties. Among the cultured, the art of conversation and the classics were included.

Fortunately this conservative education among the girls gave way to a broader conception. The first school for Chinese girls was opened in Singapore in 1825 by Miss Grand, an Englishwoman.

First School in China

In 1842 when five treaty ports in China were opened for foreigners, Miss Aldersey went to Ninpo, and there in 1844, established the first school for girls in China. This encouraged certain interested Chinese to lead in providing private and government schools for girls.

During the Manchu dynasty in 1907, the Government did open a few schools for girls at public expense. When the Republic of China was founded, it was realized that women were a factor in a democracy; and schools for them became necessary.

The encouraging thing today is the steady increase of Chinese girl students. Today Chinese girls even go abroad to study, some 500 being on American campuses.

Many Chinatown girls have brought renown to their home town. A Chinese girl has captured the California spelling bee contest. Miss Florence Loo received a silver medal when she graduated from public school. But most unusual of all was the feat of Ah Sing Ching, 14 years old, who won the first prize in the American Legion's contest for all American school children between 12 and 18 years of age.

Incidentally the story of "Beans," a Chinese boy, is interesting. "Beans" worked his way through high school, earned his letter in three sports, and with two American chums formed a musical partnership that sent all three through college. "Beans" played the steel guitar with a most catching grin. He was star on the freshman nine, went in for tennis, swimming, track. And he made Signa Phi Alpha fraternity.

Despite American contacts, Chinese children cling to the old-time virtues of respectfulness, gratitude and courtesy. These qualities are traditional in Chinese homes. The Chinese Department at Columbia University is a monument to these virtues. It was founded in 1901 by General Horace W. Carpenter in memory of his Chinese servant, Dean Lung, who possessed such character that the general donated a sum to study the civilization out of which such virtues grew.

Glenn H. Curtiss Has Passed On

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Glenn H. Curtiss, widely known aviation pioneer, passed on here July 23.

Mr. Curtiss, known chiefly for his pioneer activities in the development of aviation, was born at Hammondsport, N. Y., May 21, 1878, the son of Frank R. and Lua (Andrews) C. Curtiss. He married Lena P. Neff of Hammondsport in 1898. They had one son, Glenn Hammond Jr.

He was president of the G. H. Curtiss Manufacturing Company, the Curtiss Airplane Company, the Curtiss Motor Company, the Curtiss Engineering Company, and president of the board of trustees of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation.

He early began experiments with motor vehicles, establishing a motorcycle factory at Hammondsport in 1902. Riding his own machines he set motorcycle speed records in 1905. He designed the motors in the dirigibles of Capt. T. S. Baldwin in 1907-09, and supervised the construction of and piloted the "June Bug" in 1908. In conjunction with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell he began experimenting seriously with heavier-than-air craft in 1908, his first being equipped with pontoons, presaging the modern seaplane. He continued development of the airplane and won numerous prizes in this country and abroad, the most famous of which was that awarded for his flight from Albany to New York in 2 hours, 51 minutes, in 1910.

In the summer of 1929 two of the oldest names in aviation—Curtiss and Wright—were joined in one corporate title, with the merger of the Curtiss interests and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Mr. Curtiss virtually retired from active flying. He remained a director of the Curtiss-Wright Company after abdicating direct control.

He designed and built the first multimotored flying boat for Rodman Wanamaker in 1914. He expanded his factories to meet the war demands in 1917, and continued research work following the war, resulting in development of numerous other types of water and flying craft.

He was given honorable mention by the National Aeronautic Association in 1914, was a member of the Aero Club of America, the Aero Club of France, the Army and Navy, Sphinx (New York) and was the author, with Augustus Post, of the Curtiss Aviation Book. He wrote many articles for various magazines.

12th to 16th Century Bookbinding Exhibited at Royal Library in Brussels

Belgium Taking Part in International Movement of Coöperation to Preserve Old Bindings, to Study and Classify Them for Benefit of Future Generations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Bookbindings belonging to periods from the twelfth to the sixteenth century are being shown these days at the Royal Library in Brussels. A second exhibit of bookbindings from the seventeenth century down to our day will follow within a few months.

Brussels' Royal Library was the heir to the private libraries of the Dukes of Burgundy and certain Kings of Spain; moreover, it received the libraries of all monasteries and convents which were dissolved at the end of the eighteenth century. For these reasons, the "Bibliotheque Royale" represents one of the most important owners of old books and manuscripts in Europe; and its collections of artistically bound volumes are so vast that not all beautiful bookbindings could be exhibited together in the rather small library building, but had to be divided in two successive exhibits.

About 550 bookbindings figure in the first exhibit. They are of great variety, and yet every one distinctly belongs to its epoch: one, "Annunciation," recalls the Flemish Primitive paintings of the same period; other bindings show a finely chiselled border which contains all the leitmotives" of the architecture of the same period. Altogether, these bookbindings from the twelfth to the sixteenth century observe the same laws of harmony and symmetry. As the organizers of the exhibit point out, only the twentieth century has dared to break away from symmetry in book covers.

Bookbindings of periods earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century are rare; and even the Royal Library owns only a few. The exhibit would have been incomplete as to bindings of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth century if the organizers had not thought of an ingenious way of filling this gap. They took ancient manuscripts of those periods, containing miniatures where saints or angels or other figures hold preciously bound books in their hands. Miniatures in those days were so painstakingly exact that a good survey of bookbindings in those early centuries can be obtained.

A great many fine bookbindings were destroyed in the course of the "Barbarian" nineteenth century when Belgian librarians followed the general fashion of replacing old bindings by trivial and monotonous looking new ones, just as architects in those days tore down the medieval walls of Brussels to build modern streets, and as priests sold parts of Van Eyck's masterpiece, "The Mystic Lamb," for ridiculously small prices.

Today Brussels' libraries are taking their part in the international movement of coöperation to preserve old bookbindings, and to study and to classify them.

Power Appointment Legality Asked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has asked the Attorney-General for an opinion on the validity of a recess appointment of members of the reorganized Federal Power Commission. It had been believed that when the Senate adjourned without taking action on three nominees sent up by the White House that the commission could not function until the Senate reassembled next December. The opinion from the Department of Justice has not yet been received.

At an executive committee meeting held during the last hours of the Senate session, the Interstate Commerce Committee, with 11 of the 19 members answering the roll call of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan and chairman, unanimously voted to approve the three nominees.

The subsequent adjournment of the Senate sine die closed the possibility of appointment of a new commission until December. President Hoover, in the event the Senate had approved his three nominees, could have appointed the other two members in the recess.

Cuba Planning No Tariff Reprisals

HAVANA (AP)—The Havana Post, English language newspaper, publishes a copyrighted interview with President Machado in which Cuba's chief executive is quoted as saying his country "will not seek reprisals for recent United States tariff increases."

The passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill "has in no way affected the spirit of traditional friendship which underlies both diplomatic and commercial relations between Cuba and the United States," the President said.

"It ought now to be apparent to all concerned that there is only one solution to the problem of the sugar industry, namely, the reduction of world production to a point where production at least approximates consumption."

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FLYING HOLIDAYS POPULAR WITH BRITISH AIRMEN

21 Light Planes Take Vacationist Party on Week's European Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Flying holidays are the latest novelty in England. Recently 21 light airplanes left London on a holiday cruise by air, and in just over a week visited the most important capital cities of Europe, going as far east as Vienna Except for minor delays, due to necessary adjustments, and one machine having to make a forced landing in the Alps, the tour passed off pleasantly and safely.

The light airplane is challenging the motorcar on the score of running cost as well as of utility. On a basis of 15,000 to 20,000 miles a year, the total cost, with a machine of average size and carrying two people, works out at about 4d. (8 cents) a mile. Motorcar travel comes to about 2½d. a mile for a similar annual mileage. The comparison therefore, does not markedly favor the car, even on figures, and very much less so in regard to speed and utility. These facts explain partly why aircraft constructing firms are laying down large plants to prepare for the boom in popular flying.

A light airplane of the single-seater type, and with a four-cylinder engine developing about 100 horsepower, costs in England about £500, and will fly about 20 miles to the gallon of fuel. There are plenty of cars which cost as much and do no greater mileage. These air macnines are helpful to a new airman being "slow-landers" and very light on the controls. They can be easily housed, as often they have wings which fold back over the fuselage and allowing the machine to enter an ordinary motor house.

No less than 18 air pageants, apart from service displays, are taking place in England during 1930. England possesses what claims to be the largest air club in the world—that at Hanworth, Middlesex. Within half a year of its formation this club had nearly 1000 members on its registers.

Private airplane owners are now indulging in regular week-end relaxation trips, and going golfing and fishing in the light aircraft which is the mode of the moment.

ALLIANCES REGARDED AS GREATEST MENACE TO EUROPEAN PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

has made all kinds of combinations which are not final but are nevertheless part of the process of diplomatic crystallizations in Europe.

Growth of New Groups

In 1920 a treaty of mutual support was signed by Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia and was subsequently renewed. In 1921 Rumania and Czechoslovakia entered into similar engagements. Then Rumania and Jugoslavia signed a treaty which, like the others, is supported by military conventions. It is not denied that the Little Entente was meant as a defensive measure against Hungary and other dissatisfied countries which had grievances against the Little Entente. France has a treaty and a military convention with Poland and the countries of the Little Entente. There is, under the old system, much to be said for these friendly arrangements, but what is to be said against them is that they inevitably lead to counter-alliances or understandings.

It can be argued that this system is justifiable, but it is difficult to argue that it is compatible with the true system of the League. When Italy began to feel itself strong enough it became diplomatically active in endeavoring to counteract arrangements which it supposed gave France undue influence in central Europe. It set to work to build up an opposing association. It negotiated with Hungary and Bulgaria and even with Greece and Turkey. It has lately become friendly with Austria and even seeks to put itself on special terms with Germany. The position of Rumania in the Little Entente is undermined. One may deprecate these activities, but they are natural enough. In short, it is obviously better, from the point of view of peace, to abandon the old diplomacy of partial accords, and to revert to the conception of the League as the sole inspirer, director and center of general accords.

Rival Groups Arise

Recently I read an article from the pen of a distinguished and undoubtedly peace-loving European statesman, in which these partial accords were extolled as the nucleus of the United States of Europe. If three or four nations could get together, he asserted, then other nations could, one by one, join them. But this argument ignores the fact that it is far more likely that the other nations will form a rival group. That is not the way to begin the United States of Europe. It is the way to create divisions in Europe.

The process—to keep to general terms—is that A agrees to support B, which is on bad relations with C, and C thereupon finds an ally in D. E and F hesitate whether they shall join the A or C group. One does not doubt the good faith of the players, but one can hardly see how this game differs materially from that which has been played for many years on the continental chessboard.

The most conspicuous of these partial accords, which well illustrates their antagonistic character, are those between France and Jugoslavia and between Italy and Albania. They fluttered the European dovecotes because they place France and Italy on opposite sides. Dr. Cremona has explained them in these columns, and there is no need to repeat in detail what he has written. But emphasis should be laid on one point, namely, that Italy and Jugoslavia are displaying, for reasons which it is unnecessary to elaborate, signs of unfriendliness. They face each other on the Adriatic. They are jealous and suspicious of each other. They are both ambitious. Unpleasant incidents are not impossible in the Balkans.

Solution in Belgrade

Several conclusions follow. The first is that, having regard to the special lines which unite France and Jugoslavia, a Franco-Italian settlement is to some extent dependent on an Italo-Jugoslavian settlement. It has become impossible to treat European problems in isolation. If the relations of Jugoslavia with Italy were to remain as they are, France would appear to be deserting an ally in coming to terms with Italy. If, on the other hand, Italy and Jugoslavia were reconciled, the Italian objection that France is aiding and abetting a potential enemy of Italy would fall to the ground. Franco-Jugoslavian friendship would be welcomed if there were Italo-Jugoslavian friendship. But while there is any kind of Italo-Jugoslavian tension, or Franco-Italian tension, this Franco-Jugoslavian friendship wears a sinister air.

As often happens in diplomacy, then, the apparently long way round is really a short cut. Improve Italo-Jugoslavian relations and you automatically improve Franco-Italian relations.

That is why I said at the beginning that we cannot usefully study a particular problem in isolation. The Franco-Italian and the Italo-Jugoslavian problems are indissolubly entwined. At present the allegation is that France is doing little or nothing to control Jugoslavia. Whether this allegation is justified or not does not affect the argument; the point is that partial pacts impose immense responsibilities on the two parties—responsibilities which may determine the issues of peace and war according to whether they are carried out in one sense or another.

Problem Not Local

It is not my purpose to blame any nation, and the Franco-Jugoslavian accord and the Treaty of Tirana which gives Italy a virtual protectorship on the Adriatic enclave of Albania would, taken in themselves, be legitimate. But their reactions might conceivably be disastrous, and the item to which they belong had better be abandoned.

It will be seen that the Franco-Italian tension is not a matter which purely concerns the two countries; it involves other countries and it would require no effort of imagination to demonstrate that the whole of Europe might be involved in any open quarrel between France and Italy, or Italy and Jugoslavia. Therefore this is not a local question. It is not a question to which the rest of the world can remain indifferent. The countries directly affected would not have the right, if they had the desire, to suggest that Europe generally should keep its hands off their disputes. They are not entitled to protest against any friendly representations which may be calculated to bring about an accommodation.

Contrary Ideas Meet

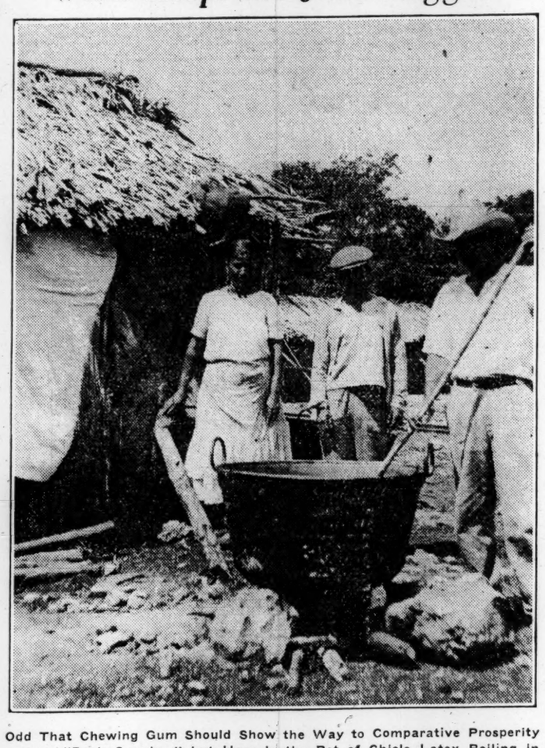
But it remains to be asked if such representations, such intervention, would be helpful, or would merely exacerbate Franco-Italian sensibilities. The British have already offered their good offices if it is thought that they could in any way facilitate an accord. At the proper moment their good offices would doubtless not be refused, but the French feel that the passions which had been aroused by recent speeches and by the controversy in the naval conference should first be allowed to subside. Doubtless they are right in their contention—on condition that they are firmly resolved to take the earliest opportunity to negotiate and to strive in the meantime to create a favorable amosphere.

But above all, apart from specific settlements and a good atmosphere, the advocates of peace must continue their efforts to advance diplomatic conceptions which in some respects are the opposite of the diplomatic conceptions that prevail today. Europe—and doubtless the whole world—has entertained simultaneously two ideas which are contradictory. That is first the idea of world solidarity, and there is second the idea of partial and particular alliances. It is natural that the second idea should persist despite the growth of the first, and that while the first is accepted in theory and is slowly being put into practice in many domains, the second still lingers in the mentality of diplomatists trained in the old school. The idea of particular and partial alliances—with their concomitant of counter-alliances—is part of the furniture of the chancelleries. It is obsolete furniture and the sooner it is cast on the rubbish heap the better.

94 CITIES OF 100,000 PERSONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cities of 100,000 or more population in the United States were increased to 94 with a revised announcement on July 22 by the Census Bureau of the population of Gary, Ind., as 100,749.

What Keeps the Jaws Waggin'



Odd That Chewing Gum Should Show the Way to Comparative Prosperity to a "Dark Country," but Here Is the Pot of Chicle Latex Boiling in Quintana Roo, Yucatan. When the Substance Becomes Blocks of Raw Gum It Will Go to the United States to Be Made Into Stuff You Find Stuck Under the Chair.

LAST MAYAN STRONGHOLD IS EMERGING

(Continued from Page 1)

time to time, was turned over to them and the sovereignty of the Indians themselves was recognized.

Indians Retain Old Customs

Quintana Roo has been only nominally under Mexican jurisdiction, for the Indians have maintained their own internal administration almost up to today. Ancient customs find their originals in Bishop Landa's "Relations of Yucatan," written after the Conquest, and were stopped only a year ago.

Just as the ancient Romans added the gods of their enemies to their own Olympus, the Mayas incorporated the worship of the cross to theirs. While there is no Christian church or priest in the entire Territory today, the Christian cross, dressed up with bits of Maya embroidery, is the sacred idol of numerous native churches of "guano" palm, guarded by detachments of native "warrior-priests" with modern shotguns. I have seen eyes and nose and moutn painted on the top of the vertical bar of the cross, and fingers on the ends of the horizontal. The chief of the village is also the priest, for, as in ancient Maya times, church and state are one.

Before my entry into the Territory in February, 1930, I was warned of the various dangers of such a trip. A white woman, I was told, was practically unknown there.

We set out by sea from Progreso, the port of Yucatan, in the coastwise motor-sail boat the Xpit, weighing some 70 tons, packed to the gills with bales of hennequen sacking and some wooden crates marked "dinamita," over which the ship's black cat stalked. Our captain was a Belizano Negro with a nose like a parrot, and the crew mixed Mexicans and Belizanos. Xpit means "water spout" in Maya.

Caribbean Bravest of Seas

We sailed around the northern coast of Yucatan, which is a dazzling silver line fringed with dark green. The Mexican Gulf is a smiling opal green, and contrasts with the scowling cobalt blue Caribbean which one enters on rounding Cape Catoche on the east. The Caribbean, according to the captain, is the "bravest sea in the world," and as night came on, and waves became fiercer, we stopped in the shelter of Contoy Island, famous on the Spanish Main for its legend of pirate gold.

In the morning we set sail once more, touching at Isla Mujeres, Women's Island, where Cortes found a Maya temple with female idols. In spite of its name, one sees only a few men and some coconuts there today, and the Maya temple has long ago fallen into the sea.

After 10 hours' sailing from Isla Mujeres we came to the island of Cozumel, now a stepping-stone in air transportation between the United States and South America. Here on a Maya altar Cortes planted the first Christian cross in Mexico.

But the most picturesque thing on Cozumel Island was Gen. Juan Bautista Vega, chief of the Maya "tribus" of the villages around Santa Cruz Chompon, on the opposite Quintana Roo coast. A "tribu" in the language of Quintana Roo is not a "tribe," but an individual, a native Maya Indian born in the territory. When we met him, Juan Bautista Vega was visiting his old home in Cozumel.

After two days on sunburnt Cozumel, the Negro captain sent for us one stormy night and said we would sail. Stumbling over the board wharf in the dark, the wind nearly blowing us into the sea, we deposited our lives in an invisible rowboat which carried us to where the Xpit lay. Hands reached down and pulled us over the sides, the motor started chugging, and we were once more on the brave Caribbean.

It was two days to Payo Obispo, all of one of which it rained. As the Xpit had no cover, the captain stopped for the night at Ubero, a break in the reef on the Quintana Roo coast, where we could find shelter in a shed of dried coconut. But an Indian appeared on the shore, and with the rare hospitality one finds in isolated spots, bade us spend the rainy night in the bosom of his family.

The Town of Canned Food

Payo Obispo, reached after another day, was only a synthetic town, and the official federal capital of the territory by default of its natural capital, Santa Cruz de Bravo. It has a few thousand inhabitants, most of whom hold government jobs, produce nothing and raise the cost of living, which is much higher than in Mexico City. Canned food is the rule.

At dawn we left on the government launch Chac for the Rio Hondo, the deep swift crystalline river that separates Quintana Roo from British Honduras. Its bankless sides are tangles of tree roots reaching for something substantial to grasp, and tangled branches are laden with strange parasitic plants.

At a certain point we turned north into a labyrinth of channels and after interminable cross-navigation landed unexpectedly in a crystal lake on whose western shore rase the fringed gray-green ruins of Bacalar, one of the Spanish cities destroyed by the Mayas and swallowed by the jungle. We landed on a mahogany wharf and were greeted by its only inhabitant, Colonel Felix, an old Yaqui Indian soldier now in the chewing gum business.

Bacalar's fine old mansions lie in ruins. Orange trees grow out of the bedrooms, and roots of forest trees grapple with the masonry walls.

At sunset we left green-tufted Bacalar behind us, and skipped over the surface of the blue lake in the Chac, landing at night at Santa Cruz Chico, which is a group of thatched huts and a chicle concentration camp on the northern tip of Lake Bacalar.

The narrow trail leading north out of Santa Cruz Chico was the worst of our entire journey. At one place we waded through half a mile of swamp where the mud and water often came over the mules' bellies.

There followed days in the deep forest which went steadily by, tree by tree. Mules slid on rocks lubricated with red, gray, or black mud, and sometimes rolled over and over after we had leaped to safety. Tangled vines overhead turned to nooses when we turned around to say a word to a companion.

Our chiclero knew the names of all the trees. He told us when our mules were stepping over a fallen mahogany log, for it looks like any other, and we did not know. He pointed out the mud nests of hornets on the trees and mounds of tropical ants, curious plants, flowers and birds, and also the cedar, chico sapote, rubber, caimito, or other trees of the forest.

Thus we passed through Chacchob, Nohbec, Ocón, Petcacab and other Maya villages, or "hatos" (chicle concentration camps), finally reaching the dynamic center of the territory, Santa Cruz de Bravo, the headquarters of Gen. Francisco May, most powerful Indian chief of Quintana Roo, and lord of the middle sector of the Territory.

Alas, the Path of Glory

We found him, however, a bit pathetic and depressed and his glory fading. The power and recognition that was given him 15 years ago by the Federal Government is being gradually taken away again and he can no longer do anything about it.

At carnival time in 1929, General Siurob, Federal Governor of the Territory, visited Santa Cruz de Bravo, and got General May's promise to abide by Mexican civil law.

General May is not congenial and talkative, like General Vega, his northern neighbor of Santa Cruz Chompon, and only talks through an interpreter. People, however, claim he understands and talks Spanish perfectly. Others say that he understands it a little, but does not talk it. He is said to have about $300,000 buried in some secret hiding place in the Territory, and a favorite conjecture is where that place might be.

The danger that Santa Cruz de Bravo was once honestly noted for, seems to have faded away, or else shifted southeast to Chancah, which means "Little Town," and is the place where Gen. Sostenes Mendoza rules his "tribus." There visitors are not allowed, and it is said that it is not even safe to approach. The story is the same as that once told about Santa Cruz de Bravo.

The rest of the journey was easy. On five fine mules lent us by General May, we made the distance between Santa Cruz de Bravo and Peto, in the State of Yucatan, a distance of about 125 miles, in three days, a good record for tenderfeet. The trail is so much better that it can almost be called a road in places, especially near the border of Yucatan, its western end.

Sakalaca is the last town of Quintana Roo, and after a last few lopsided palm huts in the clearings, one comes upon fresh, clean villages set in groves of blooming and fruiting orange trees. Huts with pink, blue and white painted adobe walls and fashionably bobbed palm roofs, built round and squat, like plump, fat mushrooms, mean Yucatan.

One knows that Quintana Roo has been left behind, although there was no dotted line to denote that a neglected territory had ended and a prosperous state had begun. A political boundary really means something here. Organization has made an entity prosper, and a lack of it has allowed another to degenerate.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Order of the Secret Monitor has just held its annual festival, the most successful for many years. There was a large gathering in Harrogate last year, when the members from the north rallied under the banner, but this year the festival was held in London, when there were present representatives from nearly all the conclaves in England and Wales as well as several from India and New Zealand. It is somewhat strange that this Order which was introduced into England from the United States seems, practically to have expired in the land of its birth but is now finding favor daily in England, the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. It suffered more than any other Masonic Degree from the effects of the troublous time of 1914-1918, for whereas the Craft and Royal Arch and even the Mark Degrees waxed strong during many of those years, the Secret Monitor suffered depletion amounting almost to inanition.

During the last 18 months, however, there has been a wonderful revival, owing, doubtless, to the recognition of the fact that in the Order of the Secret Monitor the members enjoy a degree of intimacy and fraternal friendship which is not possible in any other branch of Masonry. The reports presented by the various committees warrant the assumption that the coming year will witness an even greater advance than the past has done.

* * *

A high tribute was paid to the Masonic Order in connection with the recent services held at Canterbury Cathedral, for a special invitation was extended to the Freemasons of Kent to hold a Masonic service in the great church, which is the head of the Episcopal sees in this country. There have, of course, in previous years been many Masonic services there, but they have been held with permission and on the request of the Freemasons themselves. On this occasion the Episcopal authorities approached the Freemasons and nearly 1000 brethren from all parts of the country attended, including an influential deputation from the Grand Lodge of England.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Portsmouth and the lesson was read by Lord Cornwallis, Deputy Grand Master and Provincial Grand Master for Kent. A day or two after, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent held its annual meeting when a donation was voted to the cathedral funds, thus supplementing many previous gifts, including one made 30 years ago, of the very handsome stained-glass window which adorns the east end of the Cathedral Chapter House.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Deutschland Lodge, which conducts all its proceedings in the German language, there were present again representatives of the America Lodge in London, Loge Der Pilger (the older of the two German lodges in London), the Helvetica (Swiss), L'Entente Cordiale (French in membership and in the language of its ritual), as well as many of the English-speaking lodges. It was a real cosmopolitan gathering and some interesting reminiscences Masonic life in Arabia, Cyprus and of other places in the Near East were related by Dr. Gordon Parker, one of the guests.

* * *

Yet another record of Masonic benevolence, by way of collections, has to be announced. The Mark Benevolent Fund has just held its sixty-second anniversary festival, when close upon £20,750—a sum outstripping all previous collections—was announced. The chair was taken by G. A. Harradon, the Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, and his Province alone contributed nearly £11,930, a sum almost equal to the highest previous total record of £13,810, brought up from London and all the provinces combined. The Mark Benevolent Fund does not in any way overlap any of the craft funds and does a work that is peculiarly its own, so that any support to it is always faithfully applied.

* * *

There has also just been held the annual Preceptors' Meeting of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, an annual gathering that is growing in importance and popularity. The Emulation Lodge of Improvement is the sanctioning and governing body of the Emulation Lodges of Instruction, which are established, not only in England, but in all countries covered by the English jurisdiction. Each of these lodges is under the direction of a preceptor or teacher, who also has to be recognized by the parent body. He must be an expert in the ritual, able to render all of the ceremonies with perfect accuracy. Once a year these preceptors meet and themselves render certain of the ceremonies at the headquarters. They may never have met together before, and so there is never any opportunity for a rehearsal; indeed, it is possible and has happened for some of them to be called upon to perform a part without previous warning. This year the preceptors taking part in the ritual workings included workers from places as far distant as St. Albans, Southampton, Fort Elizabeth, Twickenham, Cheshire, Lancashire, Essex and Staffordshire.

* * *

Dean Brownrigg has decided to relinquish some of his Masonic activities. He is the oldest Grand Chaplain on the list of Grand Lodge Officers, having been appointed to that office in 1871; he has been Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Buckinghamshire since 1891 and Third Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter since 1914. He has also been Provincial Grand Mark Master for Buckinghamshire since 1882, but he has now resigned this office and he is succeeded by the Rev. Bernard W. Harvey, "conduct" or chaplain of the renowned Eton College, whose family has been connected with Eton for the last 150 years. Bernard Harvey's great-grandfather was Provincial Grand Master in the Craft for Hertfordshire from 1803 to 1831 and was the immediate predecessor in that position of the famous Marquess of Salisbury. He, as well as his grandfather, was a King's Scholar at Eton, which is in the Province over which he has now been called to rule in the interests of Mark Masonry.

* * *

Masonic visitors to London this summer will have good opportunity of witnessing the great progress made with the construction of the new Masonic Peace Memorial in Great Queen Street. Already the external brickwork of the rear premises is completed and now the handsome frontage of Great Queen Street is rising rapidly, while the steelwork for the handsome cupola over the entrance, which will be higher than the well-known Nelson Monument, is also fixed.

* * *

Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just been installed as Master of the United Empire Lodge, having already filled the same office in the Canada Lodge, when, as now, he was installed by Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master of the Royal Kew Lodge, the Jerusalem Lodge, and the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge. Although called the United Empire Lodge, there are generally a large number of American visitors at all the lodge meetings, and this occasion proved no exception.

* * *

One of the most useful lodges under the English Constitution is the Fratres Calami Lodge. It is composed entirely of Masonic secretaries of every denomination and the after proceedings are devoid of any speech making. Instead there is a round-table discussion of secretarial problems and difficulties. The secretary of a lodge is supposed to be a walking encyclopedia of Masonic information, if the lodge, of which he is an officer, is to become a power in the Masonic world. It is surprising how many and, sometimes, abtruse, are the points upon which he has to advise, when to adjudicate upon, that are not covered by the Masonic books of reference. These various points are discussed in the Fratres Calami Lodge. The proceedings are not devoid of humor and the text is generally given by the secretary, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is a clergyman, generally sets the ball rolling in merriment from the manner in which he writes and reads the minutes both of lodge and the after proceedings.

Christendom Union, Hope of King George

LONDON (AP)—Hopes for a reunited Christendom were expressed by King George in reply to an address from members of the Lambeth conference when he and Queen Mary received them in Buckingham Palace on July 23. The King shook hands with each visitor.

"I have observed with interest that among the delegations which visited Lambeth that this has been an important one from the orthodox church view. Looking back upon the beginning of this series of Lambeth conferences, it must be a source of pride and thankfulness to reflect what testimony they bear to the growth and development of the Anglican communion. One hundred years ago it was little more than the church of a single kingdom. The present conference is a world-wide gathering of united, though mostly self-governing, churches which has attained the proportions of a general council.

"I learn from your address that the main subjects for your consideration are summed up in the general head—the faith and witness of the church in this generation. The subject has been well chosen and with keen insight into the needs of the present day. The obvious and material damage of war is not now so manifest as when you last met, the wounds are to some extent scarred over. But men's minds and souls are still troubled by the wounds which the war inflicted and perplexed through the shocks thereby dealt to their old beliefs and spiritual loyalties; at such a time the fathers of the church do well to take council together how best to bring home to the world of today, in ways most appropriate to the difficulties which beset it, the truths of the everlasting Gospel. God reigns and I pray that his blessing may rest upon your deliberations."

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Choosing Office Wardrobes

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

I—Executives Speak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

A COMMENT on recent fashion changes frequently heard is that they leave out of consideration the needs and restrictions of the young business woman. Later developments and better understanding of the limitations of the new ideas to certain occasions prove the fallacy of such an opinion. On the contrary, the present modes include becoming and appropriate garb for young women office workers and in sufficient variety to protect the desirable quality of individual taste.

In these articles there is no intention of advocating "uniform" style of dress for office work. Good taste and suitability are considerations governing the choice of any wardrobe for any persons and for any occasion. Under all conditions, the wrong selection of prevailing models is the acme of unintelligent dressing. But there are certain standards not to be disregarded by the young business woman.

What Executives Like

Several talks that the present writer has had with experienced men and women on the subject of business dress may throw some light on the attitude of the employer.

One woman, who has made the grades from débutante typist to office manager, says in this connection: "On the whole, I am proud of the well-groomed, suitably dressed young women who make up my office force. Occasionally I have reason to regret, however, a certain degree of dress competition and for two reasons. Girls who buy too many dresses for the office are apt to invest in poor values, in gowns and accessories that look shabby or unsuitable before they can be discarded. Also, a dress or accessory that needs continual readjustment is as out of place in a serious job as a coiffure or complexion that calls for continual 'touching up.'

"The recent advent of college-trained girls in office forces has somewhat improved the standard of dressing. Not that college graduates have necessarily more money to spend on clothes than others, but they are more apt to spend it wisely. Budgeting expenses has been a part of their training; also four years in upper classrooms have proved the propriety of smart, simple frocks."

Parenthetically, this speaker is neither old-fashioned nor overprim. She reflects the opinion of business women occupying superior positions and the standards they apply to their own office wardrobe.

Represent the Firm to Callers

Business men, interviewed on the subject, expressed largely the same ideas, naturally in masculine phraseology.

"Don't ask me to tell you how an office girl should dress," said the vice-president and manager of a New York advertising firm. "I don't know anything about clothes, but I do like the sort of ship-shape appearance that fashion writers, I believe, called 'tailored.' I like a girl who can put on clothes and then, apparently, forget them. Not that I mean a masculine get-up; I like the sight of pretty, feminine women about, but no furbelows in an office.

"When I choose a private secretary, or a girl for special work from our office forces—as is our custom—I admit that, aside from the quality of her work, I am influenced by her appearance. For one reason, I have to see her about most of the day. In regard to a secretary, an important consideration is that in a large measure she represents the firm to callers."

A prominent lawyer gave as his opinion on the subject that he expected his women assistants to dress just as he would expect his wife or daughter to dress under similar circumstances. He added that in his experience "good workers are good dressers."

From a mail-order house executive who spends most of his time dictating to a staff of stenographers, come two pet aversions:

"I can't stand a pearl necklace or the noise of junk jewelry," he confesses. "I may be wrong, but I cannot believe that a girl who sports a string of day pearls is serious about her job. And I am equally prejudiced as to slave jewelry. At the same time I admit a preference for girls who make themselves attractive."

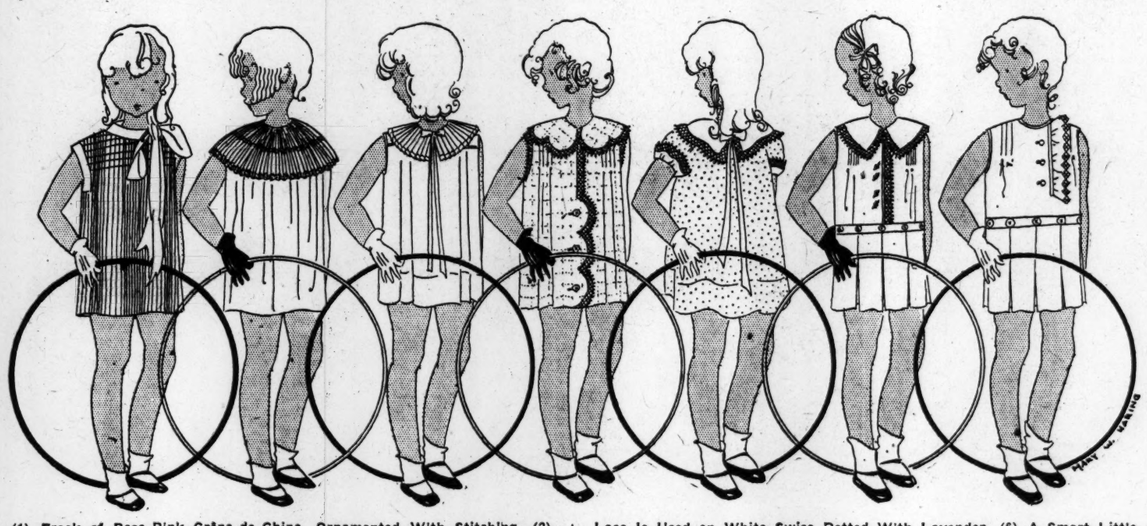
A Serious Expense

Admittedly the standard of business dress is a high one. It is true, and the writer speaks from experience, that the business woman is obliged to spend more money on day clothes than the home woman. The office is no place for old clothes or cheap frocks of poor wearing quality. Shoes, stockings and gloves must be always in good condition, and certainly have hard usage in the daily trips. To conform to the standard, office workers, not highly paid in the initial stages, must use intelligence and some restriction in the natural longing for pretty things.

We can probably accept as reasonable the masculine prejudice against exaggerated jewelry and clothes that do not "stay put."

It can also be taken for granted that office superiors, both men and women, like well-appearing young people about them. If neatness, smartness and suitability to surroundings are prime considerations in choosing office clothes, personal becomingness also has its legitimate place.

[This is the first of a series of six articles on this subject. The second will be published next Wednesday.]



(1) Frock of Rose-Pink Crêpe-de-Chine, Ornamented With Stitching. (2) A Collar of Ivory Lace and Insertion Is Used to Finish a Dress of Light Green Georgette Crêpe. (3) The Little Hemstitched Dress Has a Linen Collar. (4) A Checked Organdie Is Lace-Trimmed. (5) Real Valenciennes Lace Is Used on White Swiss Dotted With Lavender. (6) A Smart Little Dress of Scarlet Crêpe-de-Chine Has a Top of Muslin and Lace. (7) A Skirt of Colored Cotton and Waist of White Muslin Make an Effective Combination.

Fab

Separate Skirt and Polo Shirt for the Tennis Court. The Stitching on the Skirt Is Interesting and Molds the Hips à la Mode.

Designs for Tots Encourage Care-Free Play

HAPPY, care-free summer has been provided for little children by the designers of their clothes. Everything in the collection and in the offering of the shops from the layettes for the new baby to the frocks and accessories for girls and boys to the age of 6 makes for prettiness, comfort and convenience. A general tone of simplicity is emphasized, with a fineness of quality given the garments by a bit of needlework or lace at the neck and sleeves, whereas anything like the overelaboration with which fashions for children were burdened years ago is avoided. No little girl today need be uncomfortable in her best party dress, for the materials are sheer and soft, even to the undermost garment beneath, and small arms and legs are uncovered.

Mothers appear to have relinquished some old-fashioned ideas that dressed children with many bands and fastenings. The latest frocks, petticoats and undergarments are made usually in one piece, unnecessary buttons are eliminated, and while flannel and knitted goods are used for suitable occasions, cotton and linen are often substituted.

Romping Hours

Togs for the out-of-doors engage most attention for play hours are long in summer. They are reduced to the sketchiest minimum in the sunback suits, that have a waist or just a sort of harness for the upper part and very short bloomers or panties. The wee breeches called shorts, are comfortable for all day out-of-doors, on the beach or wherever. They are made of gingham in checks or plain colors, printed cotton or linen and are buttoned to a sleeveless, open-neck waist of white lawn or dimity, or have suspenders and a bib-shaped front attached, leaving the back quite bare. These and the overalls that are worn by both girls and boys have hats of the same material as the shorts, soft, supple little stitched affairs with drooping brim to keep off the sun. Charming brother-and-sister suits are made in this combination of colored prints and plain white goods, some with a blocked linen for the shorts.

Youngsters who are beginning to swim are wearing all-wool suits in one piece, the same suit in two pieces to be used as a sun or play costume—the knitted shorts being fastened to the suspenders that answer for a waist. Finely woven all-wool angora, knitted wool and rayon, and wool and silk are used for these service suits worn by both boys and girls, and shown in duplicate for brother and sister. They answer for the beach and all-day wear, and have also a picturesque note in three different styles. One is made of white jersey, short panties and sweater blouse that has a sailor collar banded with blue, and a red Windsor tie. Natural-colored linen makes a smart, serviceable suit of shorts and blouse that has a large sailor collar of blue linen. In another model blue jean shorts are worn with a white blouse having a large blue collar and the traditional anchor in red, white and blue embroidered in the corners.

Brother-and-Sister Suits

Authentic sailor suits for little boys are made with long trousers and blouse of white jean with embroidered anchors, and stitched narrow bands about the collar and cuffs. Brass buttons add something of dignity to these long-trousered suits.

In a patriotic duet of sailor suits one for sister has a skirt over shorts of white linen, buttoned to a sleeveless sailor blouse of navy blue linen stitched with three bands of lighter blue, which is used also to finish the armholes. The companion to this suit is for brother and is an exact duplicate except that the shorts are worn without the skirt. For occasional wear at the shore are overalls of brightly printed percale and cretonne which may be pulled over a suit that is to be kept fresh for a time, and small cardigan jackets in striped, mixed or plain knitted woolens serve to wear over the cotton and linen suits on cool days.

Feminine frocks for the young lady between the years of two and six are of diverse models, and often reflect the styles, fabrics and many details characteristic of summer dress for grown-ups. With these juniors, cotton and linen is largely displacing the tub silks of last year. Printed organdie frocks are finished with collars of plain white organdie, scalloped or hemstitched by hand, repeating a color in the print. When plain-colored material is used for the frock, the collar is made of white organdie. A quaint little dress made of flowered organdie, with a high waistline, has a fichu of white organdie edged with tiny picot ruffling. An all-day frock that will serve for any but gala occasions is a one-piece of dimity or linen, tucked on the shoulders to add fullness at the bottom and embroidered in a tiny pattern between tucks and finished with a hand-embroidered scallop at the neck and bottom. Dotted Swiss is very fashionable, in all white and in white with dots of pink, blue or yellow. These are most attractive over slips of the color of the dot and over white.

The most pretentious frocks for little girls are the embroidered French organdies and batistes, in white, wild-rose pink, pale yellow or blue. All of these as they come from the house of Boué Sœurs are done in white, fine embroidery and real lace used with discretion. The white organdies are worn over light-colored slips, with a ribbon sash to match the slips.

New Style Points in Sports Wear

AS DRESS clothes become more fancifully elaborate, the trend toward sports clothes veers to simplicity and comfort. This is all achieved, however, without the sacrifice of smartness. Short suède jackets, for example, one of the most necessary items in the out-of-door woman's wardrobe, are more modish than ever. The linings are thinner but warmer, the colors either very bright or delicately pastel in such shades as delft-blue, hunter's-green, and orange. Frequently the cape effect is achieved by substituting a circular yoke instead of the former square one. Neither do the jackets hang loosely for belts are very much in evidence and are placed at the natural waistline.

A little shirt has appeared which promises to become nearly as much a favorite item of sports wear as the suède jacket. These shirts offer comfort and freedom to the vigorous sportswoman, for they are made of soft chamois, with brief sleeves above the elbows, and a youthful Peter Pan collar. They are fashioned with generous fullness and length, so they may be tucked in at the waist of a tennis skirt or a pair of riding breeches. When more strenuous sports necessitate long hours under the sun, this chamois blouse may be purchased in its other style, which has long sleeves and a smart lacing below the severe mannish collar.

The rainiest day is no longer a hardship to either the business woman or the woman who likes to be continually out of doors. Raincoats are as varied in their designs as anyone could wish, and rubberized crêpe-de-chine, velvet, corduroy, together with materials which imitate the many fashionable reptile skins, introduce variety. In fact, so very good looking have they become that the difference between them and street coats is hardly discernible.

One of the newest models, however, is so strikingly different from the cape-back raincoat of the spring season that it commands attention. Made of rubberized crêpe-de-chine it is cut along the lines of a smock. The flaring cuffs and round Peter Pan collar are typically "smockish." The novel note is introduced in the zipper fastening which extends from the collar to slightly below the waist. It is also made unusually long, so the woman who likes to walk in bad weather will find it more practical than the smarter versions which may not be quite long enough to cover her skirt.

Softer Coiffures

HAIR is plainly more of an asset than in former seasons, when severity was the keynote and every wisp was carefully concealed beneath a hat of sculptured lines. More feminine frocks and hats call for a corresponding softness in a coiffure. Hair shows beneath hats and the coiffure question becomes more of a matter of how becomingly hair may be dressed rather than of how long or short the bob should be.

Bobs are as smart as ever, but the bobs of this season are longer and softly swirled in the back. Waves are widely spaced to give the effect of naturalness. When the hair is long, it is dressed close to the head to give the effect of a bob, for although women admit that long hair is more of a complement to the lines of the frocks of the mode, they wish to forestall at the beginning any revival of bulky hairdressing.

In keeping with the mode in evening attire it is considered smart to wear a tiny jeweled comb in hair simply dressed. However formal the frock, the woman who lets her hair fall softly about her face, who waves it scarcely at all, and who then coils it in a simple knot in the back, finds that this simplicity is emphasized by a jeweled pin or comb the width of a barette. Barettes, furthermore, are considered in good taste for those who are going through the trying process of letting their hair grow. They are, of course, as small and inconspicuous as possible.

Sparkling Notes Refresh Summer Clothes

THE addition of a few interesting accessories becomes a delightful necessity in midsummer when the wardrobe needs freshening. A white sports dress, for example, gains vivacity when a silk necklace with the novelty touch of a silk tie is worn. Necklaces of crêpe-de-chine made over rust-proof molds are smartly new themselves. Some time last spring, when clothes became decidedly feminine, these silk beads were found to blend beautifully with them, but the tie is a new note and a smart one. It is part of the necklace and it perches unexpectedly on the shoulder of the frock. The beads are of Basque design and may be had either in gay or subdued colors, according to individual preference.

Another accessory shown which may prove interesting to the sportswoman, at least, are the tiny two-inch figures of wire and bright felt, clever portrayals of tennis stars. They are an amusing accent for the sports costume and may be placed on the lapel of the sweater, the brim or band of a hat, or almost any conspicuous part of the outfit.

Fashioned of the same pliable wire and felt are tiny lifelike canines for the fancier of dogs. Dogs also have a place on sports handkerchiefs. Scotties, Pekingese and collies are either embroidered in the corners of linen handkerchiefs or appliquéd in silk or felt on heavy silk sports kerchiefs.

Kerchiefs of Many Kinds

Handkerchiefs play an important part, too, in revivifying evening frocks. Women have wisely clung to the fashion of large, airy squares of chiffon for evening wear, knowing that they are one of the daintiest of all the dainty evening accessories. The newest fashion for handkerchiefs, though, is to wear them in pairs. The "twinkerchief," as it is called, consists of a large chiffon handkerchief worn at the wrist. To this, a smaller handkerchief is tied in one corner, the colors, of course, carefully blending or contrasting.

Even the beach costume becomes smarter by the addition of a handkerchief. These kerchiefs, though, are rubberized, and they are worn either about the shoulders to protect one from the sun, or tied, bandana fashion, over a plain bathing cap for swimming.

Other novelties for bathers are necklaces which may be safely worn in the water, and glorified bathing caps. The necklaces are copied from Patou and are made of narrow rubber tubes. Each necklace consists of four contrasting or harmonizing colors. The separate "tubes" or beads are joined together with metal clasps.

Contrasted Textures

Returning to dress accessories, the vogue for lustreless hose is widespread. Lisle sports stockings as well as cobwebby stockings for evening wear, have a lusterless surface.

Another smart style is the youthful vogue for wearing delicately tinted stockings with matching gloves in cotton or doeskin. When discretion is observed and the colors match perfectly, and are faint in hue, the effect is very dainty.

In contrast to the fashion of dull-surfaced stockings, though, other accessories have become as shiny as possible. It is considered smart, for example, to wear black leather pumps with summer frocks and to carry a matching black bag of the same material. Likewise, belts and hats are so shiny that they catch the high lights.

Berets are an important note for they undoubtedly express the fashion's mode for youthful simplicity. Berets are not all of the same pattern, however. Those designed by Agnes are snug tam-o'-shanter turbans of soft angora, banded with grosgrain. Other berets designed to be worn back on the head are of visca, crocheted silk and ribbed silk material.

Fashion Nuggets

The slender silhouette for fall is accentuated by extreme fullness below the knee.

Sheer and straight-pile velvets are holding their own for evening and dressy afternoon frocks. The latter have usually a suggestion of a coat with soft lingerie touches.

Vital contrasts are noted in the costumes for early fall. A skirt of the brightest hue will adopt an extremely somber coat or vice-versa. If it is a three-piece costume, the blouse lends a blending shade to either skirt or coat.

"Gleamy" satin is an outstanding fabric for fall. The three-piece restaurant wear suit is smartest when combined with chiffon or lace. For evening, pastel shades are much in evidence. The same fabric is used in the slippers as for the dress, and they are of matching shade.

Sailor hats in the roughest of straw show a rather full crown and modified brim and are being worn with the knitted suit. They are smartest when leather-trimmed to match the shoe. This costume is correct for morning or spectator sports.

Brown in many different shades has stepped into a high-style position after a few months of repose. The deeper tones are replacing the lighter shades, such as beige, cork and tan. Brown gloves are also a style feature. If the costume is entirely of brown a pink glove is correct.

Forecasting Autumn Fashions

By HÉLÈNE VOLKA
New York

TO THOSE who regard the building of autumn wardrobes as a matter of thorough investigation of the fundamentals of fabric, line, color and details as soon as they are disclosed by competent authorities, it is a matter of interest at this time to obtain some inkling, at least, of the autumn mode.

Fashion facts, with each season, become more clearly discernible, for the excellent reason that the benefits to the retailer are fully equal to those enjoyed by the purchaser of the wardrobe herself. At the moment, the chief interest is concentrated upon lines and colors, inasmuch as the introductory purchases of autumn are apt to center upon practical town-wear of the smartest possible consideration within a reasonable price range. This is merely another way of saying that upon the more important features of the well-set-up wardrobe is the budget mainly expended.

Special Features

Upon the smart all-day dress or ensemble of autumn color and fabric smartness, the early interest is likely to be focused. And it must be stated at the outset that not in years have so many delightful style ideas been set forth for the regaling of vacationists or the stimulation of stay-at-homes.

Chief among the attractive fabrics allotted to street wear, which can afterward do duty indefinitely under one of the new topcoats, are the fine woolens, and silks that reveal an admixture of wool with an interesting degree of added weight. Jerseys, so fine that they give an effect of broadcloth finish, vie with actual broadcloths of light weight and a new crêpe texture.

And how, one may ask, do the finished dresses in these approved materials, actually differ from those of last fall or this spring? At a glance it may be noted, in answer to this logical query, that whilst the semi-sports air so essential to Franco-American taste today is unquestionably retained in the fine woolens, nevertheless there is an added grace.

Examination reveals the fact that the flared lines of the skirts approximate very definitely the flared effects to be found in velvet frocks designed for formal afternoon or theater wear; that sleeves introduce clever touches of detail from wrist to elbow, hitherto unfamiliar within the semi-sports, semi-formal classifications.

Scarfings and collar-rever lines of bandraped effect present the most charmingly gracious neckline finish that has been apportioned the dress of this genre in years. Exquisitely fine handkerchief linen and cotton batiste are frequently utilized as lingerie finish, with an occasional blouse of these fabrics to be noted beneath new versions of the bolero jacket. Piqué, both in cotton and silk, is retained as a collar and cuff item, although of softer lines than heretofore.

The Newer Ensembles

Where the heavier silk-and-wool mixtures are found, one clever ensemble that was last year tried out with some success, is again submitted with confidence—namely, that of the four-piece ensemble. Such a costume may be built up to represent both fall and winter planning, and may, if necessary, be executed partly at home, partly with the aid of the little tailor around the corner. First comes a smart silk, linen, or cotton blouse, worn with a well-turned-out pleated or flared skirt. Over the blouse is first shown a type of bolero or Eton jacket that reaches the waistline. The fabric may be one of the heavy silks or a light-weight woolen, or, perhaps, a mixture of silk and wool.

Over this, in turn, is worn a finger-tip jacket for the first cool days. A sleek, flat fur scarf provides a becoming finish and this season there is likely to be a bandeau of this pelt upon the matching fabric beret.

For the sharp winds of late October there is a topcoat of the fabric, lightly but snugly interlined, so that it can be worn all winter against any blast. This four-piece ensemble is now presenting many clever solutions for college and travel wardrobes, inasmuch as one hat, with matched purse and shoes, provides the perfect accessories for the three various costumes thus made possible. Furthermore, the variety of blouses, which may be worked out for both the severe and more dressy effects, adds an especially inviting solution for school, travel and business demands. Indeed, the woman with the career has never had a more perfect handling of her problems than is suggested by this four-piece ensemble, when evolved from the correct sense of color and line in relation to her individual characteristics of coloring and proportions.

Where the heavy silk fabrics are selected for the Eton and finger-tip jacket sections, one important designer presents the topcoat as a perfect reversible of silk and exactly matched woolen material. For the latter he has applied suède cloth, a fine camel's hair cloth, monotone dark tweeds, and a cashmere heavier than kasha.

It is really a matter of choice, of course. And one combination that works out well is that of fine jersey in plain tone, contrasted with a two-tone tweed coat, the latter being used for inlay bandings and collar on both the Eton and the longer jackets. Another handling combined a silk-and-wool flecked tweed with a monotone, all-wool tweed of the customary coat weight.

Colors and Details

It is a generalization that women may be broadly divided into two classes as regards the selection of colors—those who turn to the staples as "safe," and those who like to adventure with those untried innovations, the new colors while they are new!

According to many authorities on this subject, good chocolate-browns, pineneedle-greens, deep reds of dahlia cast and intense reds of tomato toning, maroon, bright navy and a toned-down peacock-blue, with a dull stone-blue for good measure, loom upon the style horizon as assured successes of the color chart.

Shades in combination that offer added sports interest are a rich old-rose, mustard-yellow, a green reminiscent of mint, and a first cousin to king's-blue that refuses to be dislodged from royal favor. Several of the popular gray-blues also hold over, as do also the flattering gray-greens.

Buttons obtain a decided recognition, in fabric-covered styles, bone, and dark shades of pearl and glass.

With the introduction of the semi-tailored and soft-line woolen dresses, there is a strong movement in narrow belts, exactly parallel with the trim narrow belts which snugly hold in place the new fullness of the wrap-around coats.

The preferred accessory is of leather, self-fabric with leather trim, braided, metal in flexible effects, and combinations of metal and suède, patent or kid. In strictly tailored ensembles the buckled belt may at times reappear as a cuff detail.

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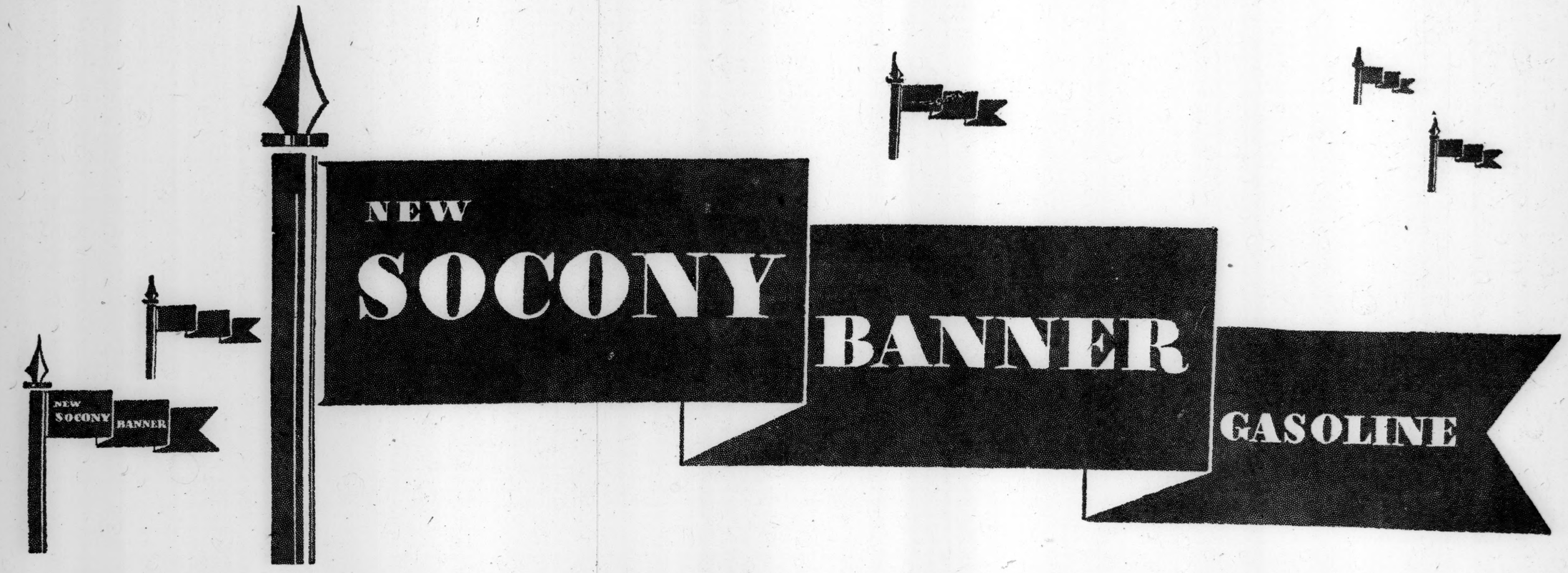

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THE HOME FORUM

Hobby of a Forest Lookout

IT SEEMED a far cry from Brook Farm to the Big Horn Valley and a greater separation than that of the miles that lie between Massachusetts and Montana. I had come to Butte on a business trip from the east, only to be told that the man whom I sought was no longer there. He could be found up at a forest lookout, some miles distant in the Big Horn region. A train to the once teeming but now deserted silver town of Divide, and a motor thence to the lookout, brought me to the end of my quest.

The door of the cabin was ajar, and being familiar with the code of the west I felt no hesitancy in stepping inside to await the return of the owner. In structure it was the typical comfortable cabin of the western mountain or forest, but the furnishings surprised me. From its reading chairs, its tables and its many books it might be the study of a college professor. Even a greater surprise, and delight, was mine when I discovered that the apparently much handled and often read books were the writings of essayists. On the shelves by the deep windows, that looked out over the great expanse of forest to the further ranges of the Rockies, were numerous bound copies of Putnam's Magazine and Harper's Monthly, and beneath them—the explanation. For here were first appearances of the writings of that delightful American essayist, George William Curtis. The Putnams, no doubt, contained "The Potiphar Papers," as, probably, the Harper's contained those essays of social and literary interest, "From the Editor's Easy Chair."

Just here the owner, a fine looking, broad shouldered young man, arrived, and after explaining the business that had brought me to his mountain fastness, we fell to talking of what I assumed to be a hobby of his—the essay. That he was a hobbyist was evidently a new idea to him.

"Well, now that you speak of it, I suppose this isn't a very balanced library," he replied. "Yet I had never thought of my interest in George William Curtis as a hobby," and he looked half affectionately and half shyly at his favorite volumes.

There was not a novel in the whole collection. There were the works of Swift, Addison, Montaigne, of course; Dr. Johnson, Lamb, Macaulay; translations of Sainte-Beuve, Gautier and Anatole France. There was Hazlitt but not Goldsmith; Leigh Hunt but not Sydney Smith. And among the modern writers of essays were only those of E. V. Lucas, Odell Shepard, A. C. Gardiner and Christopher Morley. Of the last named a volume lay open, "A Morning in Marathon," blue-penciled at the poetical description of the coming of the morning light one February, when the Long Island scene reminded the author of "Pippa's dawn boiling in pure gold over the rim of night." Just beyond this bit of modernity was a rebound early edition of Cowley's "Of Myself," over which I exclaimed.

"Yes, that is quite a rare pick-up," he passed the little book over to me. "In thinking it over I suppose you might call this collecting a hobby of mine, though I have thought of it only as an interest and a preference, that of liking the essay better than the novel."

When the Montanian learned that I, too, was a great admirer of George William Curtis and had personally known two of his intimate Massachusetts friends, Harriet Prescott Spofford of Amesbury and Daniel Ricketson of New Bedford, he plied me with questions and begged me to tell him what I knew first hand about the author of "Prue and I."

"Mrs. Spofford often talked of him," I began. "She knew him first when he was about twenty-six. She said he was handsome, accomplished and had a grace of manner and kindliness of heart that won everyone with whom he came in contact. She did not know him in the days of the Brook Farm community but she had been told by those who did, of his gay yet earnest participation in that sociological experiment which at times called forth courage as well as wisdom. Mrs. Spofford's closer friendship with him was during the period subsequent to the Civil War, when his writings were an important factor in shaping public opinion. His political words were ever straight to the point, forceful, never with hidden or even veiled meaning. As political editor of a powerful weekly and as contributor to various periodicals of the day, he had ample opportunity to speak with authority."

"And speak he certainly did," my young host interrupted, with a gesture to the bound volumes as evidence. "I think it is his political writings, above all else, that I enjoy reading. His fairness of judgment never seems to permit him to become in the least partisan. His rules of conduct applied to political measures set a high standard today, as they did then, for his readers."

That evening, after I had accepted his invitation to spend a few days at the forest lookout, the Montanian told me something of how he came by his Curtisana, as he laughingly called it. A graduate of a western university, he had never been east of the Mississippi; the mines of Anaconda together with his present occupation of forest lookout, constituted his business experience. In college, when writing a thesis on civil service, he had first made the acquaintance of the writings of George William Curtis, a leader in the work of civil service reform.

"That led me to look into his other writings," the young man continued, "and from the political I delved into the fanciful. Because of his essays I grew interested in the essay as a form of expression." He crossed the cabin, took up a faded volume, "From the Easy Chair." He read passages from "Jenny Lind," "A Little Dinner with Thackeray," a scintillating dialogue between a city dweller and a suburbanite, "Urbs and Rus," and "The Departure of the Great Eastern."

His young, vigorous voice had a tone of reverence in it as he asked if he might read to me his favorite of all the selections, that in which George William Curtis tells of Emerson as a lecturer. It is a vivid, intimate study of the philosopher, and closes with:

"The tall figure entered at a side door, and sat down upon a sofa behind the desk. Age seemed not to have touched him since the evenings in the country Sunday-school room. As he stood at the desk, the posture, the figure, the movement were all unchanged. There was the same rapt introverted glance as he began in a low voice. . . . The topic was Table Talk, or Conversation, and the lecture was its own most perfect illustration. It was not a sermon, not an oration, not an argument; it was the perfection of talk of a poet, of a philosopher, of a scholar. Its wit was a rapier, smooth, sharp, incisive, delicate, exquisite. The blade was pure as an icicle. You would have sworn that the hilt was diamond. The criticism was humane, lofty, wise, sparkling; the anecdote so choice and apt, and trickling from so many sources, that we seemed to be hearing the best things of the wittiest people. It was altogether delightful and the audience sat glowing with satisfaction. . . . Yet it was not oratory either in its substance or purpose. It was a statement of what this wise man believed conversation ought to be. Its inevitable influence—the moral of the lecture, dear Lady Flora—was a purification of daily talk, and the general good influence of incisive truth-telling. If we have ever had a greater preacher of that gospel, who is he?"

The depth of feeling expressed by this young man of today for a writer of a century ago was an interesting and heartening thing to me. As we continued our comments about essays in general and this one essayist in particular I thought with anticipation of letters that I had back east, written by George William Curtis to his friend Daniel Ricketson. I knew what I could do, as a return courtesy to this young Montanian; I could think of some pictures to send, too. What about getting a photograph taken of the Curtis bust, now in the Concord library, where the afternoon sunlight falls across the noble face? And then there was a gift that Mr. Curtis had sent to Daniel Ricketson's daughter, at Brooklawn. My thoughts leaped ahead to a plan to add to the collection of my western host, even as he was speaking:

"I don't know that anyone else would agree with me," turning the pages thoughtfully, "but I think that any of these essays on literary or social topics fit pretty well into discussions of the present. I may be prejudiced in his favor. But it seems to me that I find nowhere else such delicate humor, such a spontaneous and generous spirit toward those who differ from him, or such charm of style as in the writings of George William Curtis."

W. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Sand From the Arno

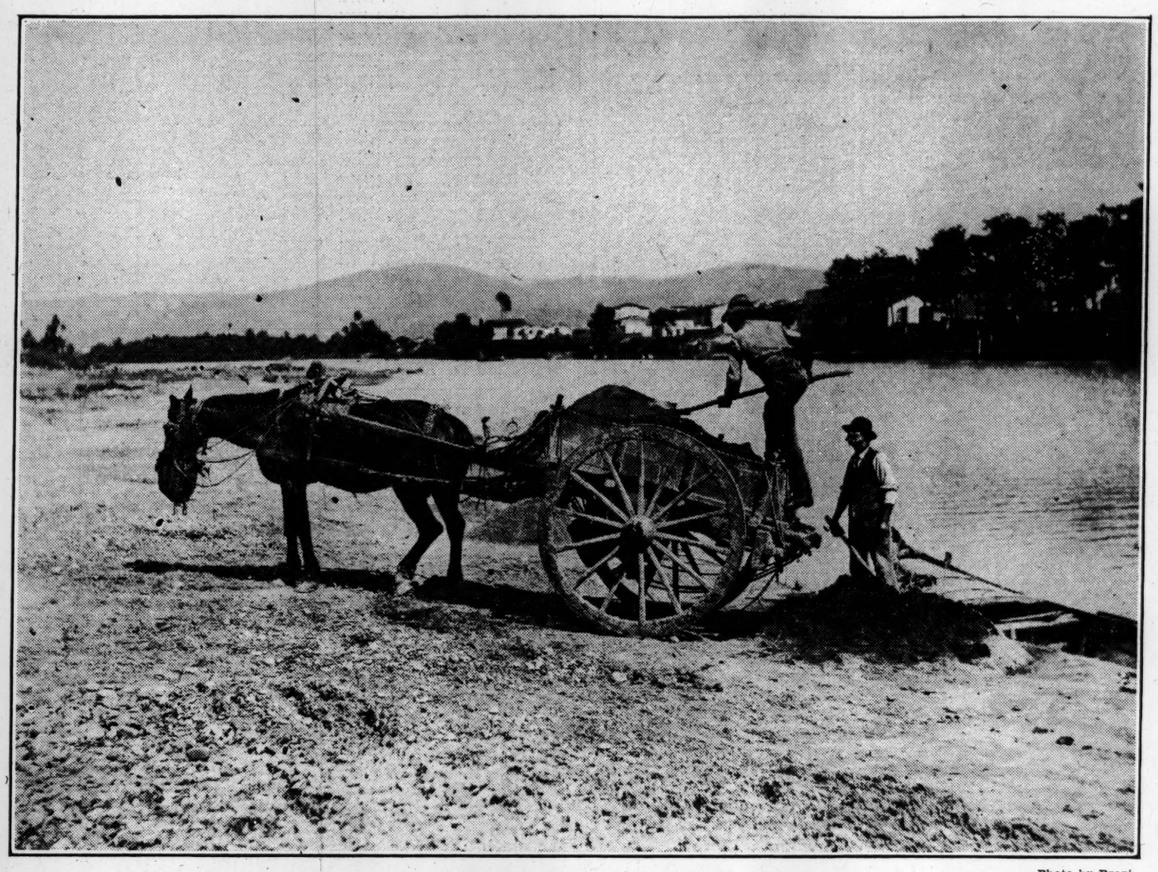
WHEN the torrential autumn rains set in among the hills and all over the Italian countryside, or when in spring the snows melt in the mountains and the little streams swell to rushing torrents and pour impetuously down to the valley, the Arno rises to a swirling tawny flood, dashing furiously through Florence. It is at these times that it brings down from the higher reaches that rich brown sand which, settling gently, after the turbulence of the river has abated, is then laboriously extracted, to be put to good use in the building of houses and in other constructive works.

The sand dredgers, at work in their boats beneath the bridges or in the broad stretches of water between and above and below these, are picturesque figures, often attracting the attention of the passers-by, and especially of visitors, arrested by the novel sight. Standing upright in their capacious boats, they dredge the sand from the river bed with a scoop or shovel on the end of a long pole, which they slowly bring to the surface with its load by bending their whole weight, lever-fashion, upon its end. Each scoopful is thrown against a fine wire netting, set erect in the boat in a wooden frame, and the fine sand, passing through this, falls in a heap on the one side, while the stones and gravel remain upon the other.

When, in the hot season, the Arno shrinks in its bed, leaving wide stony stretches on either side, the work is done not only from the boats, but also from the shores of the river, the sand being dredged from the pools left among the banks of shingle.

In the photograph a sand dredger, or "renaiuolo," to give him his proper title, has brought his boat with its cargo of sand to the bank, and, with his companion, is loading it onto a cart, in which it will be conveyed to its destination.

This river sand supplies a valuable ingredient for building operations, and the work of procuring it constitutes one of the oldest of the river callings which are usually handed down from father to son and monopolized by exclusive groups. The men, muscular from their arduous toil, and bronzed by exposure to wind and scorching sun, are hardy and hard-working, and straining on their heavy poles, balanced on the edges of their boats, form a familiar and characteristic feature of the Arno scene, as the river, tawny in winter, green and translucent in clear weather, passes on through the wide Val d'Arno, toward the Tyrrhenian sea.



Sand Dredgers of the Arno — Photo by Brogi

The Roosevelt Home

Outside of the house on three sides runs a broad veranda. At one end it is bowered in honeysuckle vines, which in summer give a drowsy sweet scent, and among whose blossoms bees and humming birds drone. The northwest looks towards the Sound, beyond which rise the blue hills of Connecticut. Big battered armchairs stand in groups. In the evening we gather there in the restful dark and talk to the creak of the rockers. . . .

Sagamore was built by Father in a wheat field. All the trees were planted by him, but even when I was little they were well grown. Maples, white birches, pines and poplars jostle one another in an orderly confusion. When autumn is on the land the white trunks and yellow leaves of the birches form a gorgeous contrast with the red of the maples and the somber green of the pines. A weeping elm stands at one corner of the house. . . . For the last twenty years orange-liveried orioles have woven their purse-like gray nests in its drooping branches. Beneath it stands a blue and white basin filled with water in which the birds splash and from which the dogs drink. . . .

Not more than a hundred yards west of the house is the bay, with its ever-changing waters. Around our lawn stand beautiful trees. Near by there are dense bushes and hedges. They form a paradise for birds. In that enchanting half hour before sunrise there is a veritable chorus of song. . . .

In the evenings night herons fly down from the rookeries to wade in the shallows—dim shapes half seen against the fading sky. — THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in "All in the Family."

Orion

Orion, the most magnificent of all the constellations, is visible throughout the greater part of the night in winter. The three bright stars, evenly spaced in a straight line, that mark the warrior's belt and the four brilliant stars in the form of a huge quadrilateral that outline his body, are the most distinctive stars of the constellation. They are among the first stars to shine forth after sunset, appearing higher and higher in the eastern sky on each successive evening.

In addition to forming the most impressively beautiful of all the constellations, the stars of Orion, with the exception of Betelgeuse, the deep red star that marks the giant's right shoulder, all belong to a connected system of inconceivably great extent associated with one vast enveloping nebula. The denser portion of this nebula is known as the "Great Nebula in Orion," considered by many to be the most beautiful telescopic object in the heavens. It covers a square degree in the sky and is associated with the central star in the "sword of Orion," which is formed by a row of faint stars extending in a southerly direction below the belt.

In the midst of the great nebula glows an exquisite little trapezium of stars, two of which are attended by extremely faint companions. It is known as the sextuple star, Theta Orionis. Not far away, connected with the central nebula by a faint nebulous extension, is the triple star, Iota Orionis, and the entire constellation abounds in double and multiple stars, many of which are surrounded by nebulous haze.—ISABEL MARTIN LEWIS, A. M., in "Splenders of the Sky."

Mountain Forest

(Tonglu, North India)

The massive arms of stately chestnut trees,
All draped in moss and lichen, green and gray,
Are garlanded with gems of colored plants
Where ropes of twining creepers hang and sway.

Across the path, festooned from tree to tree,
Are golden orchids, bright in tufts of ferns, . . .
Upon the branches and on beds of moss . . .
Fantastic shapes of beauty. As one turns

To step aside, a berried bramble hedge
Attracts the eye, with raspberries growing red;
While underneath our feet, the forest floor
With carpets of ripe strawberries is spread.

Long pendant moss, like stalactites of green,
Hang from the boughs; And rising from our feet
Are crimson orchid blooms, which seem to vie
In perfume, climbing aerially sweet.

The lower slopes are pink and mauve and blue
With wild hydrangeas, lovely in the sun.
And wondrous plants, with scarlet stems and green,
Have orange blossoms tipping every one.

And lower still, the hills, with iris flowers
Lean valleywards, in purple beauty dressed;
While high above, the great unconquered snows
Are dazzling white . . . each glacier and crest.

We watched the evening shadows, as the sun
Behind the western ridges, dipped and fled.
Then to the north the snow-clad pinnacles
Throught mist and haze, glowed vaguely dim and red.

Small burnished streaks of copper limn the sky
And from its darkening turquoise swiftly glow
Pale shades of lilac, pink, and silver blue,
An opalescent background to the snow.

Then crest and peak grow fainter, till at last
Like mighty sapphires set in golden mist,
The mountain ridges stand against the sky.
In solemn grandeur, tinged with amethyst.

Now vaguer grows their outline, till they seem
Uncertain, cold and gray. The falling light
Dies down beyond the distant mighty peaks
Which fade away and lose themselves in night.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

"КРАСОТА СВЯТОСТИ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КРАСОТА! Что за удивительное слово в соединении со святостью,—"красота святости." Слово "holy" (святой) происходит от Англо-Саксонского "hal"; которое среди других значений имеет еще значение "whole" (здоровый, совершенный); и согласно с одним старым переводом элементы его заключают в себе значение милости и превосходства.

Маленькая девочка, сильно огорчавшаяся частыми разговорами, что ей недостает красоты, была утешена мыслью, что она может быть доброй; что доброта будет просвечиваться тогда чрез ее мысли и недостаток внешней (видимой) красоты будет таким образом компенсирован. Тот, кого навестил этот ангел посетитель, многократно благословлял в последующие годы ниспосланное свыше слово, утешившее болезненно встревоженное сердце ребенка, ибо ребенок любил красоту в такой степени, которая редко встречается у детей в таком юном возрасте.

Это ниспосланное свыше слово оказалось светом, освещающим узкий путь образования характера. Недоброжелательные, нелюбовные, эгоистические и гневливые побуждения были быстро удалены, ибо было понято, что доброта не может просвечиваться чрез мрачные облака материального мышления; а все, что было прекрасного, чистого и доброго принималось в сознание с приветствием "добро пожаловать." Этот маленький ребенок несомненно воспринял кое-что из истинного значения святости. Mary Baker Eddy прекрасно описывает это качество на стр. 595 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" под заголовком "Тумим": "Урим и Тумим, которые должны были быть на груди у Аарона, когда он представал пред Иеговою, были святость и чистота мысли и поступков, каковые только и могут приготовить нас к несению обязанностей, связанных с духовным поучением."

Как было-бы славно, если бы мы, свершая свой путь по большим дорогам и проселкам человеческих испытаний, были бы всегда в состоянии помнить, чтобы чрез наше сознание просвечивалась доброта, вместо страха, горя, терзания, нерасположения, критического отношения, со всем прочим, связанным с верою во зло, которое, повидимому, выражается очень часто! Псалмопевец увещевает человечество "поклоняться Богу в красоте святости" и по необходимости такое поклонение должно быть истинным поклонением.

Поклонение должно указывать на известное состояние сознания, способного выражать то, что благоугодно Богу. Таким образом поклонник воздает Богу божественное почитание. Другими словами тот, кто до известной степени понимает бесконечность Бога, тот в той же самой степени поднимается выше присущих смертным верований, и становится способным принимать некоторое участие в проявлении (осуществлении) божественного характера. В своем послании к Римлянам Павел говорит: "Если корень свят, то и ветви."

Обдумывая эту истинную идею поклонения мы бываем вынуждены отправляться от только небрежно составленного представления о ней, и понимаем до известной степени то удивительное преимущество, которое становится нашим при ее полном восприятии. Это значит быть настолько воедино с нашим возлюбленным Отцом-Матерью Богом, чтобы мысль, поднимаясь выше чувства телесности, купалась в свете духовного понимания, сохраняя вместе с тем сознательное с Ним единение.

В Евангелии от Луки описание преображения Иисуса представлено следующим образом: "И когда молился, вид лица Его изменился, и одежда его сделалась белою, блистающею. . . . Петр же и бывшие с ним отягчены были сном; но пробудившись увидели славу его." Какой контраст! Иисус, истинный поклонник, был преображен своим общением с Отцом. Те же, которые были с ним, были отягчены сном, материальным пониманием жизни, до тех пор, пока сияние его преображения не пробудило их настолько, чтобы видеть "Единственного, вполне достойного любви" (Miscellaneous Writing стр. 342) "Они увидели славу его!" Прогресс в понимании "красоты святости" был в действительности демонстрируем, начиная с того времени, когда, Моисей должен был "полагать на лице свое покрывало" потому что, после его собеседования с Богом, как поведает Священное Писание, сияние, исходящее от его лица, наводило страх на всех тех, кто смотрел на него, когда он спускался с горы Синая.

Да будет нашим преимуществом изучение того истинного общения с Богом, которое изменит образ нашего мышления, облечет его "красотою святости," священностью жизни, "сокрытой со Христом в Боге." Пусть духовный свет пробудит всех нас, уснувших во мраке материального мышления, к восприятию истины, и разбудит нас от сна о том, что жизнь заключается в материи! Пусть все поднимутся до познания человека, как созданного по образу и подобию Божию, и славят Бога за Его доброту к сынам человеческим!

Когда мысль пребывает в Боге, созерцая все, что чисто и хорошо, эти длительные и временные состояния духовного восторга должны по необходимости учащаться. И когда мы после такого общения будем спускаться с вершины горы в долину человеческих испытаний, то мы на самом деле будем иметь преимущество приносить другим, чающим освобождения от страданий и греха, исцеление, освобождающее прикосновение Христова-духа.

От переводчика: В виду разногласия в переводе конца стиха 2 псалма 29 (по нумерации Русской Библии 28) на Английский и Русский языки, при переводе этого стиха в настоящей статье мною сохранен текст Английской Библии.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Salve!

To live within a cave—it is most good;
But, if God make a day,
And someone come, and say,
"Lo! I have gathered fagots in the wood!"
E'en let him stay,
And light a fire, and fan a temporal mood!

So sit till morning! when the light is grown
That he the path can read,
Then bid the man God-speed!
His morning is not thine: yet must thou own
They have a cheerful warmth—those ashes on the stone.

—THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, in "Poems."

"The beauty of holiness"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEAUTY! What a wondrous word in conjunction with holiness,—"the beauty of holiness"! The word "holy" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "hal," signifying, among other definitions, "whole;" and according to an old rendering, its elements include grace and excellence.

A little child who was greatly distressed by being frequently told that she lacked beauty was comforted by the thought that she could be good; that goodness would then shine through her thoughts, and the lack of visible beauty be thereby compensated for. Many times in after years the one to whom that angel-visitant came blessed the message which comforted a sorely troubled baby heart, for the little one loved beauty in a degree not often found in so young a child.

This message proved itself a light illuminating the pathway of character building. Unkind, unloving, selfish, and angry impulses were quickly dismissed, because it was seen that goodness could not shine through dark clouds of material thinking; and all that was beautiful, pure, and good was welcomed into consciousness. This little child had surely glimpsed somewhat of the true meaning of holiness. Mary Baker Eddy beautifully describes this quality on page 595 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" under the caption "Thummim": "The Urim and Thummim, which were to be on Aaron's breast when he went before Jehovah, were holiness and purification of thought and deed, which alone can fit us for the office of spiritual teaching."

As we journey along the highways and byways of human experience, how glorious if we could always remember to let goodness shine through our consciousness, instead of fear, sadness, worry, dislike, criticism, with all the et ceteras of belief in evil which seem oftentimes to be expressed! The Psalmist exhorts mankind to "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness;" and of necessity this must be the true worship.

Worship must indicate a condition of consciousness adequate to express what is well-pleasing to God, good. Thus the worshiper pays divine homage to God. In other words, one who in a degree apprehends the infinitude of God is in that degree rising above mortal belief and is able to participate somewhat in the realization of the divine nature. Paul says in his letter to the Romans, "If the root be holy, so are the branches."

Pondering this true idea of worship we are startled out of the merely perfunctory sense of it, and understand in a measure the marvelous privilege which is ours in its consummation. This means being so at-one with our loving Father-Mother God that, rising above the false sense of corporeality, thought is bathed in the light of spiritual understanding, including conscious at-one-ment with Him.

In Luke's Gospel the description of the transfiguration of Jesus is thus rendered: "And as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment was white and glistering. . . . But Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep: and when they were awake, they saw his glory." What a contrast! Jesus, the true worshiper, was transformed by his communion with the Father. Those who were with him were heavy with sleep, with materiality, until the radiance of his transfiguration awakened them to behold "the One 'altogether lovely'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 342). "They saw his glory"! Progress in apprehending "the beauty of holiness" had indeed been demonstrated since the time when Moses needed to "put a vail on his face" because after he had talked with God, as the Scriptures record, the radiance of his countenance filled with fear those who beheld him on his descent from Mount Sinai.

May it be our privilege to learn of that true communion with God which shall alter the fashion of our thinking, and clothe it in "the beauty of holiness," the sacredness of a life "hid with Christ in God." May spiritual light awaken all of us who are asleep in materiality to perceive the truth, and arouse us from the dream of life in matter! May all rise to know man as made in His image and likeness, and glorify God for His goodness to the sons of men!

As thought dwells with God, contemplating all that is pure and good, these times and seasons of spiritual exaltation must of necessity increase. And after such communion, as we descend from the mountain top into the valleys of human experience, we shall indeed be privileged to bring to others who are waiting for freedom from suffering and sin the healing, liberating touch of the Christ-spirit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Sunshine on the Shelf

When one jar is empty
There are many more,
Open yet another
As fragrant as before.

In the time of summer
You gathered from the briar
These berries, red and ripe
With the sun-fire.

If you are true woman
And no mere lazy elf,
You will always have sun-clear
Glasses on a shelf.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Flowers as Edibles

"You love flowers as they are loved in all countries of the world by those who are sensitive to the beauties of Nature. But why do you not recognize their usefulness? When you have admired in your garden the hyacinths, the verveins, the pansies, and the roses that ornament it you let them fade away on their stalks or in vases, without trying to make more practical use of them. Yet many flowers are edible, and for many centuries the peoples of the Orient have appreciated their savor and their nutritious qualities as well as their perfumes and beauty." So said the sage Wu Ting Fang. . . .

In Japan the bulbs of the dahlia are eaten as a vegetable and are, according to those who have tried them, most palatable. They are usually peeled, diced, and fried in oil for about 25 minutes. Just before being taken from the pan to be served, they are sprinkled with curry powder.

Down in Grasse on the French Riviera, which is, as every one knows, the most perfumed town in France, besides distilling millions of hectoliters of essence of jasmine, violet, rose, mimosa, they also praline these blossoms that grow in such profusion on the terraced hill-sides. The little fluffy golden balls of mimosa, solidified in sugar, are particularly delicious in flavor. . . .

Further up in the centre of France, in the otherwise prosaic Auvergne, they make fritters of acacia blossoms, but there, instead of frying single blossoms, they do a whole spray at a time!

Or maybe you would care to make Lozenges of Red Roses after the instructions given by Sir Hugh Platt in his "Delights for Ladies," 1594.

"Boyl your sugar to sugar again," he says, "then put in your Red Roses, being finely beaten and made moist with the Juyce of a Lemon; let it not boyl after the Roses are in, but pour it upon a Pye plate and cut it in what form you please."

And if for an end on't you would fain know HOW to CANDY ROSE-MARY-FLOWERS, ROSE-LEAVES, ROSES, MARIGOLDS, etc., with PRESERVATION of COLOUR I can but commend you to the same aristocratic gentleman's recipe in his same "Delights for Ladies."

"Desolve refined or double-refined sugar, or sugar-candy itselfe, in a little Rose-water; boyl it to a reasonable height; put in your roots or flowers when your sirup is eyther fully cold, or almost cold: let them rest therein till the sirup have pierced them sufficiently; then take out your flowers with a skimmer, suffering the loose sirup to run from them as long as it will: boyl that sirup a little mor, and put in more flowers, as before; divide them also: then boyl all the sirup which remaineth, and is not drunke up in the flowers, putting in more sugar if you see cause, but no more Rose-water, put your flowers therein when your sirup is cold, or almost cold and let them stand till they candy."—From the Gourmet's Almanac, by ALLAN ROSS MACDOUGALL.

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RECOVERY IN STOCK PRICES IS MAINTAINED

Bulls Again in the Saddle—Some Large Gains Recorded—Money Easy

NEW YORK (AP)—Having in effect publicly committed themselves to advancing prices, the bull forces applied strong-arm methods to the stock market today.

An impressive list of important stocks was bid up 4 points or more, and timid shorts hurried to cover at costly levels. There was no inclination on the part of the general public, however, to rush into the market. Commission houses reported only a moderate pickup in business.

A widely advertised statement by M. J. Meehan & Co., saying that it regarded present levels as offering excellent opportunities to prudent investors, was generally regarded in Wall Street as a public avowal of the bull cause by the so-called "Meehan group" of market operators, who are regarded in brokerage circles as important engineers in the present market.

While speculative sentiment generally has become rather bullish over the more distant future, there is a feeling that the success of the present movement will depend largely upon the extent of the seasonal upturn in business activity as fall approaches, and the amount of public participation which can be attracted.

Some Large Gains

The day's business news still reflected little of seasonal trends. The weekly steel trade reviews were more optimistic, but Iron Age still placed steel mill operations as unchanged at 56 per cent of capacity, against 95 a year ago, and 73 two years ago. Freight car loadings, as reported for the latest week, showed further seasonal declines, and continued at the lowest level in recent years.

The weekly petroleum statistics, however, distinctly were favorable, showing further substantial reductions in refiners' stocks and crude production. Earnings statements coming to hand continue to show a few decidedly encouraging exceptions to the downward tendency.

The bull movement attracted considerable profit taking, and prices wavered considerably at times. For a time during the morning and again in the afternoon, recessions of a point or so from the highest were common. Strenuous operations for the advance in such pool favorities as Standard Oil of New Jersey and Radio-Keith appeared to meet some opposition, for advances of only a point or less were achieved. General Motors was pushed up substantially more than a point, a fair move for that stock.

Shares making extreme gains of about 4 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Vanadium and du Pont. Radio, General Electric and Electric Auto-Lite 2 or so. High fliers were Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Columbian Carbon and Peoples Gas, up 6 to 10.

Bonds Are Dull

Credit eased. Call loans were renewed at 2 per cent, and funds were available in the outside market as low as 1 per cent. Shorter term time money also showed an easier tendency. Further exports of gold were without influence.

The market added to its gains in the late trading, and leading shares showed net advances of 2 to 8 points. There was a vigorous movement in General Motors, which extended its rise to a couple of points, accompanied by increasing strength in Radio, Westinghouse Electric, American Can and others. The close was strong. Sales approximated 2,600,000 shares.

The listed bond market suffered from inertia today as the quietness which has prevailed this week was emphasized by further slackening in activity.

Price movements of insignificant proportions took place in the domestic group, and the best activity was in a few foreign issues, and stock privilege bonds which as usual responded to the strength of equity issues for which they are exchangeable. Convertibles made the best showing among the issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange with some profiting to the extent of a point.

The strong fundamental position of the market was enhanced by a further easing in time money, rates for 30 days being cut ¼ of 1 per cent to 2¼ by some dealers, while call money renewed at 2 per cent.

Others in the stock privilige groun were buoyed by the strong tone of stocks. American Natural Gas 6½s, with warrants, rose more than a point after showing weakness yesterday. General Theaters 6s and International Telephone 4½s were marked up sharply.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 23	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.04⅜	$1.03⅛	$1.55
Corn, 3 yellow	1.02¾	.93¼	.21⅛
Oats, 2 white	.48	.48½	.61
Flour	5.35	5.35	8.25
Beef, family	23.00	23.00	30.00
Pork	30.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1025	.1010	.1265
Cotton, mid-up	.1310	.1320	.1875
Zinc	.0431	.0415	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bill Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1110	.1800
Tin	.2955	.2930	.4685
Rubber	.1087½	.1125	.2079
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0525
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

NEW YORK—The preliminary report of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, including Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp., for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows net income of $7,419,644 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the $6 preferred stock, to $7.69 a share on the 769,911 no-par shares of common. In the preceding year net income of the system, as it then existed, was $6,518,373, or $6.52 a common share. June surplus after charges was $671,521, compared with $603,-523.

AMERICAN RE-INSURANCE CO.

American Re-Insurance Company reports gross premium income for the first six months ended June 30 was $1,281,885, compared with $888,465 in the first half of 1929. Assets in the six months' period, after all losses, expenses and dividends, increased from $8,368,391 to $8,953,572.

LESSING'S INCORPORATED

Lessing's, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $44,525 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.33 a share (par $5) on 33,434 shares, compared with $45,171 or $1.35 a share in the first six months of 1929.

TELAUTOGRAPH CORP. GAIN

Telautograph Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports net profit of $172,008 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $158,844 in the first half of 1929.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 23	Last July 22
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	8900	28½	26⅞	27½	26⅝
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	30	90½	90½	90½	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27	27	27	..
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	400	11	11	11	10
4¼	1	15⅝	Adv-Ru pf	500	25	24½	25	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	5500	119⅜	116¼	117	116½
6⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5½	5½	5½	..
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	400	8½	8	8½	8½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	7100	23⅝	22⅜	23	22⅞
107½	87	5½	Alle pf ww xw	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅞
343	232	8§	Allied Chem	2100	274	266	274	266
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1900	58⅝	57⅝	58	57
42¼	24	3	AL Port Cem	100	25	25	25	25
3½	2½	..	Amal Lea	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	24¼	24	24¼	24
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	500	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	6
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	600	36¾	30¼	35¾	30
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	79½	78	79½	75½
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	500	47½	43½	42½	..
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	60	77¾	77¼	77⅝	78
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	12900	20⅜	19	19¾	18⅞
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	47500	132⅜	119¼	131	127⅞
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	700	58	57⅞	58	57
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	49	48⅞	48⅞	48¾
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	1700	46¾	45¾	46¼	45½
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	100	13	13	13	14⅞
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	22600	73½	71⅜	72	71¼
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
100⅜	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	..
41⅞	31	3¶	Am Ice	400	35¼	34	35¼	34⅞
81½	28¾	6	Am Ice pf	100	81	81	81	..
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	3300	36⅜	35½	35¾	35
25	22½	..	Am La Fr pf	1000	23½	23½	23½	..
105	43¾	4	Am Loco	200	45	44	44	45
14½	9	..	Am Mach & Met	400	10	10	10	10
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	300	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅛
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	400	60	60	60	..
66	65	7	Am Nat G pf	40	72	70½	70½	..
119¾	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1200	86⅞	84	86⅞	84
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	102¼	102	102¼	102⅛
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Ratdiat	7000	27⅛	26½	26½	26
37	15¼	..	Am Rolling	300	20	20	20	19½
100⅞	48	2¶	Am Roll Mill	2700	58⅜	56½	57½	55⅞
67⅜	52½	3	Am Saf Raz	400	61½	60½	61⅜	60
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2000	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	65¼
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	39⅜	39¼	39¼	39½
116	110½	7	Am Stl Fnd pf	50	112¾	112	112¾	111¼
33	18	3	Am Solvents pf	400	25	22½	25	19½
55½	42½	2¶	Am Stores	200	44	44	44	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	21	21	21	21½
274½	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	15400	220⅜	217	217⅝	216¼
22⅝	16	6	Am T&T rts	10900	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	1600	96	94	94	92¾
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	400	104½	104¼	104½	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	11	10¾	11	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	29½	28¾	29½	..
44⅞	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	38	38	38	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	10	10	10	10
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	900	65	65	65	62
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	8900	51	50	50⅜	50¼
51¾	34⅜	2.40	Anchor Cop	300	43¼	42¾	42¾	..
29¼	19¼	2	Arch Dan	1400	23⅝	22⅜	22¾	22½
8¼	4¾	..	Arm Ill A	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	59	59	59	59
46½	31½	4	Asso Apparl	400	35	34½	35	..
31½	28	2*	Asso Dry G	600	35½	34⅝	35⅛	34½
242½	194	10	Atchison	200	224¾	223¾	224¾	221¾
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	105
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	4300	36⅝	35½	36⅜	35⅞
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	500	86½	85	86½	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	28¾	28	28	28¾
263¾	191	4§	Auburn Auto	6000	130¾	126	127¼	123
73	37	3	Auto Strop A	2300	73	69⅞	72	71⅜
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1000	6½	6¼	6½	6

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	2400	107	106¼	107	106
84⅞	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83½
116¼	100	7	Bangor&MeA pf	10	113	113	113	110
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1300	24½	23¾	24	23¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	84	82	84	..
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	106	106	106	106
70½	49⅜	3	Beechnut	400	56	54¾	56	54½
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	3900	33⅝	33	33	32½
56¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	1300	48⅞	46¾	47	45¾
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	17000	83⅞	81¼	83	81½
69	28¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	35⅞	35½	35⅞	34
90⅜	60¼	3	Borden	2700	80⅝	78½	80⅜	78
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	30	30	30	29
112	79	4	Boston & Me	100	81	81	81	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	7000	25⅜	23¾	24½	24½
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	500	17¼	15½	16½	15⅞
78⅜	58⅜	..	Bklyn Man T	1300	67⅞	66½	67⅞	65¼
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	700	13½	13½	13⅛	..
66½	53	4	Bkn-Queen pf	200	60	59½	59½	..
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	7100	132⅞	129¾	132⅞	129
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	10½	10½	10½	9½
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	600	24¾	24	24	24
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	20	116	116	116	..
43	33¼	2½	Bu & cv pf	100	37½	37½	37½	38⅛
16⅜	7	1	Budd Mfr	400	8	9½	10	9⅜
15⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	12⅜	11¾	12	12
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	4900	39⅜	37	38	36¾
43	26⅛	..	Bulova Watch	1100	29½	28	29½	27⅞
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	300	16	16	16	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1200	35⅜	34¾	35	34
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	102
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	3	3	3	2⅞
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1600	79¼	76⅝	77¼	75¾

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	62¾
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Arlz	100	55	55	55	51
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	200	15½	15	15½	15⅜
75⅞	56	5	Canada Dry	1200	68	67	68	66½
226⅜	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1500	188⅝	188	188½	187½
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac N wi	1700	47¼	47	47¼	46⅞
24¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22½	22½	22½	..
101⅞	91	5	Caro C&O pf	100	91	91	91	..
326⅜	156½	6	Case Thresh	6100	200½	193	194½	191
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1000	65	63	64¼	62¼
60	9	..	Celotex	1200	16½	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	400	51¼	50¾	51¼	49¼
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	4200	191	189½	191	189
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt Wes	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	41¾	40½	41⅜	41¼
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&StP	100	16	16	16	15½
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25⅛
8⅜	6⅜	6	Chi & NW	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅛
37	11¼	4§	Chi Pneu	400	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅝
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	800	28⅜	27½	27½	26⅞
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1600	65¼	64½	65¼	63½
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	10	104½	104½	104½	104½
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6⅓	100	101	101	101	100¾
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20	20	20	..
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	53
43	24	3	Chrysler	7500	32	30	31⅜	30
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	10	86	86	86	85
13¼	5⅜	½	City Stores	300	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	400	14¾	14	14½	14⅛
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	700	180⅜	177¼	178	177
64⅜	50	2½	Col Palm	200	57½	57	57½	56¼
35¾	14⅝	..	Collin&A	1000	23¾	22½	23½	21½
100½	97	1	Col Palm pf	1000	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1100	52½	50⅜	51	50
75	60	4	Colo So 2pf	10	67	67	67	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	8000	66⅜	64¾	65¼	64¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	106⅛	106	106	106
199	108	6	Col Carbon	2700	144½	137	142	135¾
37⅜	15⅜	.28	Col Graph	5100	19¾	19	19⅛	19⅛
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1200	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26
94	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	40	85	85	85	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
38	30⅛	3	Com Sol	5400	27¾	26	26¾	26⅛
20¼	12⅝	⅛	Commwlth So	4800	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
104¾	99	..	Commwlth So pf	100	101⅜	100¼	101¼	101⅛
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	400	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
27⅝	19⅛	5	Con Film	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	18½
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	200	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9300	113½	111½	112¾	110⅞
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	102¾	102½	102½	102⅞
82	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	55½	55½	55½	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	14⅝	14	14	14⅜
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	600	25	23¾	25	23½
7	3⅝	..	Cont Bak B	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
71⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	2000	61⅞	60	60½	59⅝
37⅞	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1100	21⅜	19¼	21½	19⅜
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1200	58½	58	58½	55¾
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1700	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	21½
40⅞	1	..	Cont Shares	1400	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅛
111⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	2870	98½	95¾	96¾	94½
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	144½	144½	144½	145
..	..	..	Coty	500	21⅜	20⅞	21	20⅝
35⅜	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	31½	30¼	30¼	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13	13	13	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	1700	48½	41½	48¾	41⅜
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	600	15⅝	15	15⅝	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	50	111	110⅞	111	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	300	13	13	13	13¼
48	38½	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	39
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	117	117	117	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	1300	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	10	063½	63½	63½	63½

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	1100	29¾	28¾	29¼	29½
30	20⅜	2.31	Debenham	200	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac & W	600	115	114	115	113¾
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	220	220	220	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	700	220	217	218½	214¼
9⅝	3¾	1	Dome Mines	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	4200	110¾	107¾	110	106¼

—E—

255½	175¾	5§	East Kodak	3200	217¾	209½	214	208½
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	4600	80⅞	77½	79½	77½
110¾	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	20	108	108	108	..
8¾	4	..	Elec Boat	700	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	40000	74⅛	72	72¾	71⅝
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	110	110	110	109
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	66	65¾	66	65½
7¾	2⅝	..	Emer-Br A	100	4	4	4	3¾
59⅝	44	5	Endi John	100	46	46	46	46
66	39¼	2.40	Eng PS	700	53½	52½	53½	..
63¾	35½	..	Erie	400	43½	42¼	43½	42
67¾	53¾	4	Erie 1pf	..	58	58	58	..
43⅝	10⅛	..	Eureka Vac	100	12	12	12	11⅞
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	200	11	10½	10½	10

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	9	9	9	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	1000	39⅞	38⅛	39	38
111½	102	7	Fajo Na Bk	20	109	108	109	..
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	12	12	12	..
38	25½	..	Fed Dent St	200	30	30	30	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	95	95	95	95
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	36	35½	35⅝	34½
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	600	68½	67½	68½	67
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	500	21	21	21	..
87⅛	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	300	70	71½	71½	71½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	1500	56	54½	56	55
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	10	8	8	8	8
9⅜	6⅝	..	Fleischmann	50	9½	9½	9½	..
52⅞	40	3	Florsheim S	100	44	44	4	..
10	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	..	..	..	..	34¾
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	18000	87⅞	8..	86	87
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox Film A	18800	48⅞	47⅝	47⅞	47½
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	3500	46¼	45½	45½	45⅜

—G—

16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	900	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	85⅝
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	1000	46½	46⅛	46½	45⅜
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	2200	20¼	18½	19½	19¼
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	200	42	42	42	42
85⅞	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	45300	73¼	71⅜	73¼	71¼
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
18⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E A	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
59⅜	40¼	3§	Gen Mills	3400	46⅞	45½	46¾	44½
96½	92⅜	5	Gen Mot 5pf	800	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼
54½	37⅛	3§	Gen Motors	85100	46⅛	44⅜	45¾	44
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	500	125	123⅝	126	125
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	37	37	37	..
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1500	38⅜	35	36⅝	35
41⅞	26	4	Gen Q Ad A	200	26½	26¼	26½	25½
21¾	8⅞	..	Gen Q Ad	800	12	11½	12	11⅛
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	3500	35⅞	35	35¼	34¾
106⅞	75⅛	8	Gen Ry Sig	700	80	78	79	78
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	12½	12⅜	12½	..
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	5500	78	76¾	76¾	76½
106½	86	8§	Gillette	1200	81¼	77¾	79½	77½
20⅞	10½	..	Gimbel Br	200	13¾	12½	12¾	12¾
38	15½	2½	Glidden	500	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅜

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32¾
28½	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	27½	27½	27½	27½
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dput St	2900	17¾	16¼	17¼	16⅜
31¾	-	2	Hall Print	100	23	23	23	23
106	99	6	Hamiltn W pf	10	105	105	105	..
72¼	50	2	Harbison	400	53¾	53	53¾	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	9700	14⅞	13½	14¾	13½
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	7300	10	7⅞	10	7¼
85	60	3§	Hercules P	100	62½	62½	62½	..
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	200	121	121	121	120¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	97¾	96½	97	94¾
108¾	83½	5	Hupmbl pf	300	101¼	100	101¼	101
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	400	34	33½	34	33
29	9⅞	2	Houdaille B	1200	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11½
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	8000	89	87	87½	86¼
41⅞	25½	4§	Howe Sound	200	28½

WOOLEN CLOTH PRICES LOWER THAN EXPECTED

Leading American Company Believed to Have Named Botton for Season

If low prices are a stimulus to business, the opening prices named by the American Woolen Company on light-weight staples and tropicals this week should result in substantial orders.

It had been generally supposed that the big company would reduce prices about 5 per cent as a maximum, but the reduction in terms of percentage ranges generally from 5 to 10 per cent, with the average nearer the higher than the lower figure.

While the serges and cheviots showed declines in terms of cents per yard of from 10 to 25 cents, compared with six months ago, the tropical worsteds were down from 17 to 33 cents a yard, as compared with a year ago. This extra reduction in tropicals was to be expected, in view of the greater reduction in the price of raw materials from a year ago than as compared with six months ago. In view of the fact that the heavy-weight season goods have been rather slow of sale, and especially overcoat cloths, it is expected that the market will not acquire tremendous momentum at once. There will be more or less of a disposition to wait for further openings, and some important mills are not expected to make their showings before the first of August.

Tops Selling Slowly

Topmakers have been finding the market slow this last week or two Generally, they are fairly well supplied at the moment with business sufficient to keep their machinery in operation for some time to come, but new business is slow. Fine tops are quotable on the basis of 97½ cents for standards in oil, while average fine tops still can be bought at 92½ cents. It is on these descriptions that most of the recent business in tops has been done.

The foreign markets lend strength to the situation here for the moment. London is closing with merinos showing a fair recovery from the opening decline, while crossbreds have been fairly well maintained at the opening rates. The Continent has been the chief buyer of merinos, and has taken a big share of the crossbreds. Withdrawals have been somewhat heavier than usual, especially in the crossbred end.

England has not supported the sales with her usual strength, but this is not strange, in view of the strike which has tied up the West Riding mills for many weeks, but now at length is fully settled. All the operatives are now back at work on the terms of wages recommended in the Lord MacMillan report.

Domestic Wool Movement

The Australian season ended last week with the final sales in Brisbane and prices were well maintained throughout the final series with Japan and the Continent steady buyers to the very close.

In our own primary markets, the movement of wool from the farmers' hands has slowed down notably. The coöperatives have taken the wool which was held in the warehouses at Brackettsville and Sabinal, Tex., advancing 21 cents for the eight months' and 23 cents for the 12-months' wool. For any good wool it is necessary to pay 24c to 25c to the grower.

Sales in the eastern seaboard markets have been of fair volume, but rather spotty. Prices have been maintained on all descriptions with distinct firmness. Demand still favors the fine wools.

Mohair continues quiet, with prices nominally quotable at 40c for original bag Texas hair.

TWO GOLD SHIPMENTS CONSIGNED TO FRANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Two gold shipments of $6,000,000 each, both consigned to France, were announced today, bringing the total of the present exportation to $22,000,000.

Today's shipments, both to be sent on the liner Europa sailing tonight, are being forwarded by Lazard Freres, international banking house, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The present movement, the first important gold export that has left the United States since last January, got under way a week ago today with the forwarding of $4,000,000 to France by Lazard Freres. An additional $4,000,000 also was sent to France by an unidentified consignor. This week $2,000,000 in gold went forward to Canada.

DIVIDENDS

Hart Schaffner & Marx declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the non-voting common and $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Sun Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11 .

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $2 on the preferred, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Armour & Co. of Illinois and Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on their preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Eastern Utilities Associates declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 25.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11.

North American Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent in common stock on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 4, and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 6 cents, payable Aug. 12 to stock of record July 29.

Ontario Steel Products Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Sterling Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the $3 convertible first preferred and 30 cents on the $ 2 no par value preference stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Western Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the class A stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Libby-Owens Ford Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100
Alleghany 5s '49	99¾	99½
Allis-Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Allegh 5s rct	94⅞	94⅞
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am P Pow 5s	87⅝	87½
Am Inter sf 5s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	79	77½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103½
Am T&T col 4½s cv '39	166	164½
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T&T 65s	105½	105½
Am T&T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81½	81¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	130½	130⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	103⅞	103⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103⅝	103⅝
B&O cv 4½s	101¾	101⅝
B&O 5s series D	103⅜	103¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¾	109¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
B&M '55s	99¼	99
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	82	82
Broadway con	10½	10½
Bklyn-Man Tr s f 6s '68	97½	97⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86¾	86¾
By Products 5½s C	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96½	96⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103⅜	103⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅜	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	89	88⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94⅝	94½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 A	98⅞	98¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	105½	105½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	70
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	55½	55½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86½	86½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97⅝	97⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¼	100¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	83½	83½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	92⅞	92⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98¼	98⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100⅛	99⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Colum Pow 4½s	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Comm nv Trust 6s '48	99	99⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¼	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102⅛
Cuba RR 6s '36	75¾	75¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104½	104½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94¼	94
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91⅝	91⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91⅝	91⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	63	63
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	101⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93¼
Erie '75s	92¼	92¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	69	69
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46½	46½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	89	89
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106	106
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99½	99⅛
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	80¼	80¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66½	66½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80	80
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¼	64¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	45	45
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86½	86½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¾	100¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111⅛	111
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97¼
Kendall 5½s ww	76⅞	76⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	83¾	83½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90½	90½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¾	99½
Louis Ark	84½	84½
McCrory 5½s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102	102
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103¾	103¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	100⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	102½	102¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97¾	97½
N E T & T 4½s B 61	101¼	101¼
N E T & T 5s '52	108	107⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89	89
N O T & M 6s A '25	99⅛	99
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107⅞
NYC&HR cv s '35	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96⅞	96⅞
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅜	101½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	94
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122⅞	122¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅛	107⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88	88
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103	103
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60	60
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¾	102⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	81⅞	81⅞
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	93½	93¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	105⅛	105⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104¼	104
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111¾	111¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106¼	106¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105½	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104⅜
Paramount Fam 6s rcts '47	101⅞	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	64
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	95⅝	95⅝
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	95¾	95¾
Penn R R 4½s D	96¾	96½
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Pere Marq 4½s	99	98⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95⅜	95⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅜
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101	101
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	100	99⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	92⅜
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E & G 1970	100¼	100⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	93½	93⅜
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98½	98¼
Reemington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98	97¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106¼	106¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99½
St L & SF 4s A '50	90½	90½
St L & SF 4½s '78	92¾	92⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	102¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88¼	88¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99⅛	99⅛
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
San Ant & Ar P 1st4s '43	94	94
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75	75
Seab A L adj 5s '49	51	51
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	42¼	42⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100	99⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88½	88½
Sinclair Cr Oil 6½s '38	103¼	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105½	105½
Solvay 5s	97½	97½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	94
So Pac 4½s '68	99⅝	99⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	93¼	93¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅝	98⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	116
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123¼
So Ry 4s St L div '51	92	92
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80½	80⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Terr RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90½	90½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102½	102½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107	107
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25	25
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¼	90
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86	85½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	38	38
Va Ry 5s '62	106	106
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93	92¾
Wabash 5s B '76	100¼	100¼
Wabash 5½s '75	104⅛	104
Walworth 6s '45	85½	85½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	99½	99½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	99⅞	99⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	104	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	84¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un 5s '51	104	104
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109½
Western Un 5s 1960	104	104
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91¾	91⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	86½	86½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July 23	July 22
3½s '47	100.27	100.31	100.27	100.31	100.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.5
US 3¾s '56	106.0	106.2	106.0	106.2	105.29
US 4s '54	108.14	108.14	108.11	108.11	108.9

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89	89
Argentine 5½s '62	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	79	77½
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88½
Australia 5s '57	89	89
Akershus 5s '63	94	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96	96
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	74	74
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	75	75
Antioquia 7s B '45	78	77⅞
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	71	71
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	71	71
Ahlibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	113⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅞	109½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅝	110½
Berlin 6s '58	90⅜	89⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	95¾	95½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91½	91½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	95	93¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71⅞	71½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100½
Breda 7s ww	75	75
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103½
Brisbane 5s '58	81¼	81
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77⅞	77⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81¼	81
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅛	102⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	101
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96½	96
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	88	88
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	98	98
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75½	75½
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	94⅞	94⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 1945	94	94
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾
Deutsche Bk ctfs '32	100⅝	100⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	102	102
Dutsch E I 6s '47	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91½	91½
Finland 5½s '58	85⅞	85⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¼	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅞	124
Germ 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84¾	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	84¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Germ Pow 7s '45	104	103⅝
Greek 6s '68	87	86¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96½	96¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	93½	93½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87⅞	87⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87½	87¼
Italian Credit Con A '37	95¾	95¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Italy (KiKng) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93½	92⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 4s '31	90¼	89¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105
Jap (Imp Gov) 5½s	92½	91⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7sI '57	85¼	85½
Karstadt 6s '43	77⅝	77⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	95¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94	94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Medellin 6½s '54	70¾	70¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	90
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99	99
New So Wales 5s '58	82⅛	82⅛
New So Wales 5½s '57	82¼	82
Norway (King) 5s '62	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5½s 65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103
Norwegian El 5½s 57	93¼	93⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	85⅜	85⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104½	104¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	83½	83½
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71¼
Peru 6s '61	71¼	70¾
Peru 7s '59	93¼	93¼
Poland 6s '40	74⅛	74⅛
Poland 7s '47	84½	84½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	85½	85½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	98½	98½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	104½	104¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¼	90¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¾	96½
Rio De Jan (City) 6½s '52	74	73
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97¾	97¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95½
Ruhr 6s	83½	81⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	89⅝
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	89¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92¼	92¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94	94
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro &Slov 7s '62	86⅜	86⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104¾	104¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	82¾	82¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106	106
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100	99½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	103	103
Toko (City) 5s '52	78	78
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	71⅛	71⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	92	92
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90½	90½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	95¾
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96¼	95½
Westphalia El 6s '53	83¼	82¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	July 23	July 22
545 Am Found	10¾	10	10½	10⅛
350 Am T & T	220¼	217¼	218	215¾
3555 Am T&T rts	19⅝	18⅝	19	18½
15 Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20 Bos El	75¾	75½	75¾	73¾
115 Bos El pf	77	76½	76½	..
25 Bos El 1 pf	106	106	106	105½
18 Bos El 2 pf	89½	89½	89½	89½
6 Bos & Alb	184¼	184¼	184¼	..
30 B&M pf B	17½	17½	17½	..
700 Bos Prov	25	22½	25	23½
40 Brown Co	73½	73½	73½	..
10 Cal & Hec	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
20 Cop Range	10	10	10	10
100 Cred Alli	9	8¾	9	8½
100 Cr C & Int	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50 East SS	27¼	27	27¼	27½
400 E Butte	1	1	1	..
20 E G&F pf	95	94¾	95	94½
23 E G&F pr pf	81	81	81	81
16 E Mass Ry	3	3	3	..
13 E Mass Ry	8	8	8	..
20 Economy	28	28	28	..
140 Edison Elec	270	264	270	262
100 Em Asso	25	25	25	25
150 First Nat S	55⅞	55	55⅞	55⅛
80 Jenk Tel	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
270 Mass Util	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
15 NE Tel	143	142½	42½	143
25 Old Domin	5	5	5	..
100 Pac Mills	22	21	22	..
15 Prov Worc	185	181	185	..
60 Pub Util	18	17½	17½	..
25 Quincy Min	15⅛	14⅞	15	..
125 St Mary Ld	12½	12½	12½	12½
55 Shawmut	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
100 So Sur	10	10	10	..
125 Stone & Web	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	83⅝
10 Sull Mach	45	45	45	45
55 Swift Co	29¼	29	29	29
50 Un Twist D	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
705 Uni Found	17¾	15⅝	17⅜	16⅛
180 Uni Shoe	65⅝	65	65	65½
70 US&El Pow	12¼	11	12¼	11⅛
5 Util Eq pf	81½	81½	81½	..
25 Util Hyd	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
500 Utah Met	38	..	38	..
100 Venez M	4¼	4	4	4¼
100 Walth'm	25	25	25	..

BONDS

$3000 E Mass 5s	40	40	40	..
1000 Mass Gas 5½s	104	104	104	..
5000 PC Poc 7s	107	107	107	105
5000 Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..

JUNE AUTOMOTIVE OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—June production of automobiles in the United States totaled 335,475, compared with 417,406 in May and 545,932 for June, 1929, according to the Department of Commerce. Production during the first six months was 2,219,546, compared with 3,224,443 a year before.

A Window in Wall Street

BUSY MOUTHPIECES

Business may come or business may go but conversation over the telephone goes on increasing. And telephone companies are viewing the pleasant prospect of measurable advances in their business volume for 1930, according to Standard Statistics Company. The rate of increase, however, is expected to be slower than that of last year. Gross receipts have thus far been consistently ahead of last year, according to Government figures, which are corroborated by reports of individual companies, although net income has in general been below that of the corresponding intervals of 1929," Standard Statistics says. "Careful investigation of the reasons underlying this anomalous manifestation reveals as the cause a

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DOHERTY WINS FROM CROWDER

Six United States Players Remain in Canadian Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Great progress was made in the two men's and two ladies' events in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships July 22, and as a result the field in each has narrowed down considerably. In each of the men's events there are only 16 survivors, while there are only 11 left in the ladies' singles and only eight in the ladies' doubles.

In the men's singles there are six remaining from the United States, and of these J. Gilbert Hall and Fritz Mercur had busy days following their arrival from Kansas City. Hall played and won three matches, losing four games in the six sets, while Mercur won both his matches. They also won their doubles match. Five of the other singles players are from Toronto, while nine of the doubles pairs are from this city and three from the United States. G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish internationalist, went through his day's engagements without much trouble.

The best match of the day was that in which Brian Doherty of this city defeated Ken Crowder of Winnipeg in three sets, the last going 9—7. Another good singles was that between Rennie and Proctor, the Ontario doubles champions, which Proctor won after three sets. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

V. G. Leclerc, Ottawa, defeated E. H. Redmond, Birch Cliff, 6—1, 6—1.
Jack McCaughan, Winnipeg, defeated H. S. McMichael, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated George Jennison, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

R. E. Carruth, Toronto, defeated M. W. Duthie, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.
J. R. Black defeated W. M. Sherring, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.
J. E. Carruthers, Toronto, defeated J. G. Abraham, Toronto, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.
J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated R. E. Andrews, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
C. H. Starr, Toronto, defeated A. H. Boutibee, Toronto, 6—3, 6—0.
C. E Sheppard, Ottawa, won from L. R. Burnand, Toronto, default.
Brian Doherty, Toronto, defeated E. Hamilton Smith, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
Allan M. Hern, Ottawa, defeated Allan Gowe, Toronto, 6—2, 8—6.
W. M. R. Griffin, Toronto, defeated G. Brown, Toronto, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.
W. C. Powell, Toronto, defeated G. P. Nicholson, Hamilton, 7—5, 6—3.
Roland Longtin, Montreal, defeated F. J. Howlett, Toronto, 6—4, 6—0.
R. D. Lusch, California, defeated J. E. Purcell, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.
G H. Raper, Montreal, defeated Lorne McLean, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated F. R. Smith, Toronto, 6—0, 6—3.
Keith Werner, California, defeated J. Pemberton, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4.
W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated A. Baillie, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.
J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated W. Corby, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
A. L. Wilson, Toronto, defeated S. Appleby, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.
Frederic Mecur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated J. C. Jennison, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated W. G. Leclerc, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—0.
R. D. Lusch, California, defeated G. H. Raper, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Jack Delara, Los Angeles, defeated A. L. Wilson, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated T. B. Hayle, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
R. W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., defeated C. G. Spanner, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.
J. DeLara, California, defeated B. Mitchell, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—0.
Marcel Rainville, Toronto, defeated C. H. Starr, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
T. B. Hayle, Toronto, defeated A. T. Bradshaw, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.
C. G. Spanner, Toronto, defeated J. C. Burnand, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
R. W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., defeated C. E. Sheppard, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—1.
Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated R. E. Carruth, Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.
I. G. Cashils, Toronto, defeated D'Archy McGrath, Toronto, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Ken Crowder, Winnipeg, defeated Brian Doherty, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
G L. Rogers, Dublin, defeated George Eley, 6—0, 6—1.
F. W. Frost, Toronto, defeated E. Rechnitzer, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.
R. H. Page, Toronto, defeated K. J. Salmond, Toronto, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.
Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated Norman Samuel, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
C W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated J. D. Gibson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.
A. M. Hern, Ottawa, defeated W. H. Goldstein, Toronto, 8—6, 6—2.
M. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated M. R. Griffin, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.
J. O'Hara, Ottawa, defeated S. Hetherington, Toronto, 7—5, 6—2.
J. McCaughan, Winnipeg, defeated Grant McKenzie, Toronto, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.
Roland Longtin, Montreal, defeated W. C. Powell, Toronto, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0.
Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated J. P. Stockton, New York, 6—1, 6—1.
Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated I. G. Cassels, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
G L. Rogers, Dublin, Ire., defeated F. W. Frost, Morristown, N. J., 6—3, 6—2.
Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated R. H. C. Page, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.
C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated A. M. Hern, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—3.
M. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated J. W. O'Hara, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated J. McCaughan, Winnipeg, 6—1, 6—2.
W. Martin, Toronto, defeated W. S. Waugh, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.
Keith Werner, California, defeated H. S. Moffatt, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.
F. H. Mercer, Toronto, defeated J. R. Black, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
J. E. Carruthers, Toronto, defeated V. J. E. Tupling, Toronto, 7—5, 6—4.
J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated W. L. Rennie, Toronto, 3—6, 6—0, 9—7.
Brian Doherty, Toronto, defeated Ken Crowder, Winnipeg, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7.
R. D. Lusch, Los Angeles, defeated R. Longtin, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—First Round

G. F. Crum and F. W. Troop defeated W. Boucher and J. E. Carruthers by default.
Marcel Rainville and R. Longtin defeated A. L. Wilson and W. Eley, 6—1, 6—2.
D. B. Hall and I. G. Cassils defeated S. Hermant and W. F. Pigott, 6—2, 6—2.
W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor defeated F. J. Cornish and E. M. Manning, 6—1, 6—0.
C. E. Pyne and J. Wardrop defeated J. G. Abraham and A. H. Boultbee, 6—1, 6—0.
J. C. Burnand and F. Spanner defeated F. G. Dyke and G. A. Kingstone, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
C. E. Pyne and J. A. Wardrop defeated J. C. Burnan and F. Spanner, 6—1, 6—2.
G. L. Rogers and C. W. Aikman defeated L. G. Robinson and H. Nunns, 6—2, 6—0.
C. H. Starr and P. E. Hicks defeated W. C. Powell and B. D. Poyser, 6—3, 9—1.
W. L. C. Richardson and M. L. Schultz defeated J. D. Gibson and Ross Hossiac, 7—5, 6—4.
C. G. Spanner and J. E. Purcell defeated W. W. Hyndman and A. T. Maher, 6—1, 7—5.
Keith Werner and R. D. Lusch, California, defeated E. Connelly and W. Corby, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—2.
R. W. Seabury, Boonton, and J. P. Stockton, New York, defeated M. W. Duthie and J. C. Jennison, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.
T. H. Hall and W. H. Goldstein, Toronto, defeated W. M. Gibbens and A. J. Harvey, Toronto, 7—5, 6—4.
J. Delara, Los Angeles, and C. E. Sheppard, Ottawa, defeated E. Taschereau and B. Mitchell, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—2.
A. T. Gowe and F. T. Howlett, Toronto, defeated H. E. Duthie and G. C. MacDonald, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.
W. S. Waugh, Toronto, and G. Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated L. Watt, Montreal, and J. W. O'Hara, Ottawa, 7—5, 6—1.
H. S. Moffatt, Toronto, and F. Turville, Windsor, defeated A. D. Carpenter and A. K. Smith, Toronto, 6—3, 6—1.
Gilbert Nunns and W. Martin, Toronto, defeated F. Hetherington and J. Pemberton, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
J. De N. Kennedy and K. T. Salmond, Toronto, defeated G. Leclerc, Ottawa, and F. W. Frost, Morristown, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.
C. G. Spanner and J. E. Purcell, Toronto, defeated W. W. Hyndman and A. T. Maher, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.
V. Tupling and R. E. Carruth, Toronto, defeated E. H. Smith and G. Nicholson, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.
J. R. Black and G. Brown, Toronto, defeated H. A. Drury and P. H. Sullivan, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated A. Baillie and F. Baker, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
J. Griffith and H. Holmes, Toronto, defeated E. B. Lefroy and D. R. Baillie, Toronto, 6—4, 7—5.
Marcel Rainville and R. Longtin, Montreal, defeated D. B. Hall and I. G. Cassels, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.
G. L. Rogers, Dublin, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated C. H. Starr and P. E. Hicks, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
Keith Werner and R. D. Lusch, California, defeated A. T. Bradshaw and J. Tibb, Toronto, 7—5, 6—0.
R. W. Seabury, Boonton, and J. P. Stockton, New York, won by default from T. H. Hall and W. H. Goldstein, Toronto.
W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Jack Delara, California, and C. E. Sheppard, Ottawa, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.
W. S. Waugh, Toronto, and G. Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated W. L. C. Richardson and M. L. Schultz, Toronto, 6—1, 6—0.
V. Tupling and R. C. Carruth, Toronto, defeated F. Turville and H. S. Moffatt, 6—1, 7—5.
G. H. Raper, Montreal, and A. M. Hern, Ottawa, defeated Ken Crowder and J. McCaughan, Winnipeg, 6—2, 7—5.
J. R. Black and G. Brown, Toronto, defeated G. F. Crum, Toronto, and F. W. Frost, Morristown, 6—4, 6—1.
L. C. Burnand and M. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated A. T. Gowe and F. T. Howlett, 6—2, 6—3.
Gilbert Nunns and W. Martin, Toronto, defeated J. de N. Kennedy and K. Salmond, 6—0, 6—3.
Brian Doherty and J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated George Jennison and G. McLean, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
C. G. Spanner and J. E. Purcell, Toronto, won by default from D. Nurke, Philadelphia, and L. C. Lawson, Toronto.

LADIES' SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Hope Leeming, Victoria, B. C., defeated Mrs. C. Bremner-Green, Toronto, 6—0, 6—4.
Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, N. S., defeated Miss E. Bennett, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.
Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. B. W. Smith, Toronto, 6—3, 8—6.
Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss F. Claudet, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—2.
Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, defeated Miss M. Cockshutt, Brantford, 6—2, 6—1.
Miss B. Symons, Toronto, defeated Mrs. C. C. Graupner, Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss J. Johnson, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. P. Haworth, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.
Miss Hope Leeming, Victoria, defeated Miss J McLeod, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. A. Griffin, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss M. Brock, Toronto, defeated Miss E. McDonald, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.

LADIES' DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. S. T. J. Fryer and Mrs. A. Saxton, Toronto, defeated Mrs. A. M. Garden and Mrs. L. C. Russell, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. E. F. Coke and Miss M. C. Brock, Toronto, defeated Mrs. B. King-Smith and Miss E. Warde, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss J. A. Burritt, Toronto, and Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, defeated Mrs. S. T. J. Fryer and Mrs. A. Saxton, Toronto, 6—2, 7—5.
Misses M. and H. Leeming, Victoria, defeated Misses G. Richardson and M. Dow, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. H. B. W. Smith and Mrs. C. C. Graupner, Toronto, defeated Miss M. Cockshutt, Brantford, and Mrs. C. Barker, Toronto, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

NEWTON AND GAVUZZI LEAD

VICTORIAVILLE, Que. (AP)—Arthur Newton, of South Africa, and Peter Gavuzzi, of Southampton, Eng., won the third lap of the international relay race July 22. They covered the lap from Sherbrooke to Victoriaville in 7h. 30m. to retain their lead in elapsed time. They head the pack with total elapsed time of 18h. 8h. 20s. Joie W. Ray of Chicago and Johnny Salo of Passaic, N. J., were second, finishing 14 minutes behind Gavuzzi and Newton. N. B. McNamara of Brisbane, Australia, and Lin Dilke of Newcastle, Pa., were third in 7h. 53m. 38s. Others finished in order as follows: Edouard Pabre, Montreal, and Ollie Wanttinen, Finland, 8h. 1m. 10s.; Tom Ellis, Hamilton, and Nestor Erickson, Port Chester, N. Y., 8h. 20m.; Elmer Crowley, Clifton, N. J., and Harry Richman, New York, 8h. 24m.; Omer Ouellette and Fred Desroches, Montreal, were seventh and Phil Granville, Hamilton, and Frank Hoey, Montreal, eighth.

Yawl Cynthia, Sloop Siren Capture the Time Prizes

Chief Winners in Annual Chicago-to-Mackinac Island Yacht Race—Trident Wins Bay View Club's Race From Port Huron to Mackinac Island

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACKINAC ISLAND—J. L. Williamson's tiny Yawl Cynthia, the smallest yacht in the fleet, and the champion Q sloop Siren sailed by Karas Brothers, both flying the colors of the Chicago Yacht Club, won the two time prizes in the twenty-third annual Chicago to Mackinac Island yacht race here July 22.

Cynthia came next to last in the cruising division, but her liberal time allowance of more than 13 hours for the 331 mile run put her ahead of the speedy New York Y. C. schooner Quicksilver II, the first boat to cross the line. In this detachment she was awarded the old Mackinac Cup for the coming year.

Siren captured the Chicago-Mackinac Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in the racing division, by nosing out the Milwaukee Yacht Club's principal entry Vagabond which led the entire fleet over the finishing mark. Siren was second and for the third time the Chicago sloop won this longest of all fresh-water racing classics by virtue of its time allowance.

Vagabond sailed a beautiful race under the skillful handling of Skipper Edward Purtell and led the fleet of 23 starters from start to finish. It established what seemed to be a safe lead for certain victory during the light going which prevailed during most of the race, only to see it wiped away by a freshening breeze which brought Siren along at steamboat speed after Vagabond had finished.

In addition to winning second place in the racing division the Milwaukee crew were awarded the Mackinac Merchants' Trophy given as the permanent prize to the first yacht to cross the line The syndicate-owned Q sloop Princess of Jackson Park, sailed by Edward J. Edzrykowski, was third and the Ortmayer-Hewitt yawl Patsy was fourth.

In the cruising division Quicksilver was thought to be an easy victor until little Cynthia came sailing along just before sunset with slightly more than one hour left of her handicap which displaced the first yacht in and made it second. L. A. Williams's magnificent schooner Elizabeth got third place and last year's Mackinac Cup winner Bagheera placed fourth.

A variety of weather prevailed during the three days of sailing. Starting with strong southerly breezes, the fleet started out on a smooth sea with full racing canvas speeding them over their course at a 10-knot clip. Just before sundown a shift to the north headed them and sent them on a port tack across the lake to the Michigan shore line, where on off-shore breeze enabled them once more to get back on their cruise and kept them going until noon.

The wind then flattened out leaving the yachts drifting over a well-scattered area between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. Sunday night the leaders ran into heavy rain squalls which carried away Vagabond's big balloon jib and ripped its mainsail. Every boat north of Ludington was put cabin down and speeding along under squatted and reefed mainsails. The excitement did not last long and the rest of the distance was covered in calm and light winds. The summary:

Yacht and Club	Corrected time H. M. S.
Cynthia, Chicago Y. C.	63 9 8
Quicksilver, New York Y. C.	64 18 48
Elizabeth, Chicago Y. C.	64 40 57
Bagheera, Jackson Park Y. C.	64 50 43
Hilaria, Chicago Y. C.	65 19 32
Volante, Chicago Y. C.	66 4 9
Bangalor, St. Joe Y. C.	67 29 21
Malabar VI, Chicago Y. C.	68 56 2
Clio, Milwaukee Y. C.	69 24 10
Truant, St. Joe Y. C.	70 43 44
Bimesa, Toledo Y. C.	74 43 56

RACING DIVISION

	H. M. S.
Siren, Chicago Y. C.	58 10 25
Vagabond, Milwaukee Y. C.	59 15 29
Princess, Jackson Park Y. C.	60 54 12
Patsy, Jackson Park Y. C.	63 54 9
Intrepid, Columbia Y. C.	65 6 6
Seeboomook, Columbia Y. C.	65 7 17
Freya, Columbia Y. C.	66 4 57
Dorello, Milwaukee Y. C.	68 18 32
Illinois, Columbia Y. C.	68 51 13
Joyant, Chicago Y. C.	71 22 44
Tecumseh, Chicago Y. C.	73 16 35

In the Bay View Yacht Club's sixth annual Port Huron to Mackinac Island yacht race which started simultaneously with the one at Chicago a brand-new Alden-designed yawl named Trident, sailing its very first race, decisively won the Aaron DeRoy Trophy by crossing the line almost eight hours ahead of its nearest competitor. Trident is owned by a Bay View yacht club syndicate which has been racing the Sloop Urchin with only indifferent success. The summary:

Yacht and Club	Corrected time H. M. S.
Trident, Bay View Y. C.	54 12 57
Suez, Detroit Y. C.	63 22 15
Barbette, Bay View Y. C.	65 45 14
Melodie, Bay View Y. C.	68 47 7
Charlyn, Bay View Y. C.	69 43 12
Margie K, Bay View Y. C.	70 51 11
Nawanna, Detroit Y. C.	70 53 28
Grace, Erie Y. C.	71 17 32

Rain Halts Play in Polo Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—The United States Army team and the Greentree four, encountering each other in the semi-final round of the annual United States junior polo championship July 22 at the Rumson Polo Club, were unable to complete their match before a hard rain and wind storm swamped the field, and forced a cessation of play until later in the week, probably July 25.

The officers were leading at nine goals to five when the rain came, with the conclusion of the fifth chukker, and the play will be resumed at that point.

Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, now shifted to No. 2 in the army lineup, was the leading scorer of the day, scoring five of the Army goals. Lieut. McDowell Jones was of great assistance, feeding the ball with clean-cut shots to the little officer. James C. Cooley did the best work for Greentree, with Stewart B. Iglehart, the possible international, also effective. The lineup and summary to the end of the play:

UNITED STATES ARMY	GREENTREE
No. 1—Lieut. McDowell Jones	J. H. Whitney
2—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson	J. C. Cooley
3—Capt. P. P. Rodes	S. B. Iglehart
Back—Lieut. H. W. Kiefer	A. C. Schwartz

Score (five chukkers)—Army 9, Greentree 5. Goals—Wilkinson 5, Jones 2, Rodes 2, for Army; Iglehart 4, Whitney for Greentree. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Five 7½m. chukkers.

VICTORIA WINS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—In one of the closest finishes ever witnessed in an interstate eight-oar race, Victoria won the King's Cup from New South Wales at Mannum on the River Murray. Only three feet separated the crews as they passed the post. The Queensland boat was third, Tasmania next, with South Australia and West Australia some distance away. J. R. Scott had an easy victory in the amateur sculling championship of Australia, retaining for New South Wales the President's Cup, which was won in Hobart in 1927 by H. R. Pearce.

The Mannum course is considered to be the best in Australia and, apart from a long stretch of wide, fresh water river, offers splendid facilities for complete observation of the race. The large number of spectators included the Governor-General (Lord Stonehaven) and the State Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven).

With half a mile to go there was only half a length between the Victorian and New South Wales crews, and a quarter of a mile further on, a quarter of a length in favor of Victoria. A few yards from the line the bows appeared to be level, but Victoria, though near the end of their resistance, made a great effort and crossed three feet ahead. "It was the finest race I have ever been in," said the winning stroke, Charles McKay. "I am very glad to be able to take the cup back to Victoria for the first time for 16 years."

Four states were represented in the sculling championship race — New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland—and Scott won by 15 lengths.

ARGENTINA DEFEATS CHILE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — Argentina defeated Chile, 3 to 1, in a match at the international football tournament July 22.

A'S LOSE BUT KEEP MARGIN OF LEAD

Senators Also Defeated—Browns Pass Chicago in Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	62	32	.660
Washington	57	35	.620
New York	53	39	.576
Cleveland	48	46	.511
Detroit	45	50	.474
St. Louis	36	56	.391
Chicago	35	55	.389
Boston	34	57	.374

RESULTS JULY 22

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 6, New York 5.
Cleveland 10, New York 8.
St. Louis 3, Washington 1.

Golden opportunity is slipping by the Washington Senators daily but they seem unable to do anything about it. Two times in succession now the Detroit Tigers have defeated the Philadelphia Athletics but the unfortunate Senators, second to the A's in the standing and chief rivals at present, have simply lost right along with the leaders.

The Detroit Tigers' victory against the Athletics, 6 to 5, was a very satisfying pleasure to the home team for it was gained at the expense of Lefty Grove, Manager Mack's star pitcher, who has defeated the Tigers on every other occasion this season. Although Hogsett was credited with the victory as pitcher, it was the veteran pitcher, George Uhle, in the rôle of pinch hitter, who really won the game. He singled in the eighth inning, scoring two runs. It was a hard-hitting affair all the way. There were 10 two-base hits made.

Dick Coffman, once the property of the Senators and now pitching for the St. Louis Browns, pitched masterly against his former team mates, July 22, to win, 3 to 1. It was the third straight defeat for the visiting Washington team here. The Senators made more hits, but could not collect enough of them together to score more than the one run. The victory was particularly valuable to the Browns, for they advanced from seventh place to sixth in the standing, displacing the White Sox.

Cleveland Indians have won three out of the four games played at home against the Yankees in this series as a result of winning both games of the doubleheader, July 22. The Indians took the first game by a ninth-inning rally of two runs, 6 to 5, and the second game by an eighth-inning rally of two runs, 10 to 8. Willis Hudlin would have had an easy time pitching against the Yankees in the first contest had his support been better, while each team used four pitchers in the second game. The Yankees made two errors in the first game and six in the second. Earl Averill hit two home runs for Cleveland in the closing affair, and his second drive came in the eighth inning with a man on base, winning the game.

Boston's Red Sox broke even with the Chicago White Sox in their present series in Chicago by winning the fourth game July 22. 4 to 3. Alex Gaston and Dutch Henry had a real pitchers' duel until the final inning when both were removed, Gaston for a pinch hitter and Henry when he weakened. Three hits and an error gave the Red Sox two runs to win in the ninth. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	x	6	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	11	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Hogsett, Hoyt and Hayworth; Shores, Grove and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Van Graflan, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 25m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0

Batteries—Coffman and Ferrell; Jones, Burke and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 43m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	4
New York	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2

Batteries—Hudlin and Myatt; Johnson, Pipgras and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Owens. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	x	10	15	1
New York	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	8	16	0

Batteries—Harder, Shoffner, Brown, Jablonowski and Sprinz; Ruffing, McEvoy, Gomez, Sherid and Hargrave, Dickey. Winning pitcher—Jablonowski. Losing pitcher—Sherid. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Campbell. Time—2h. 54m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	9	1
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Gaston, Durham and Berry, Heving; Henry, Lyons and Tate. Winning pitcher—Gaston. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 58m.

TROJANS TO GET SOUVENIRS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Members of University of Southern California's intercollegiate championship track team will receive small gold spiked shoes as a reward for their season's conquests, it has just been decided by the athletic committee, according to Willis O. Hunter, director of athletics. The miniature shoes, engraved with "S. C., winner of the N. C. A. A. and I. C. A. A. A. A. championships, 1930," will be presented to the 34 monogram winners on the track squad, according to Hunter. The track letter men have already been presented with their "S. C." sweaters and their gold shoes will be sent to them as a post-season surprise in the near future.

AMERICANS LEAD IN CHESS

HAMBURG, Germany (AP) — At the close of the twelfth round of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation July 22, the United States team led the field with a total of 31 points. It was closely followed by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, England, Holland and Poland. The Americans, in the round July 22, led Holland 1½ to ½, with two games adjourned, in the tenth and eleventh rounds. They defeated Germany by 3½ to ½ and Norway by 4 to 0.

GEORGIA TECH FOOTBALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia School of Technology frowns on the possibility of putting a class B football team in the field next fall despite the fact that W. A. Alexander, head coach and former Georgia Tech student, indorses the idea. Coach Alexander believes it will be a good thing providing the squad is large enough to warrant the taking of 15 or more men for "B" team purposes.

PIKE TO BE FRESHMAN COACH

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Robert L. Pike of Amesbury, Mass., assistant coach of the Temple University football squad for the last two seasons, has been promoted to head freshman mentor. Pike, a former University of Pennsylvania star, succeeds Alan I. McCone, who handled the plebes last fall.

Edith Cross Loses in Essex Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass.—Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Calif., Wightman Cup tennis player, who has just returned from England, met with defeat at the hands of Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., July 22, in the third round of competition in the sixth annual invitation tennis tournament held by the Essex County Club here. Although Miss Hilleary played first-class tennis, it is only justice to Miss Cross, third ranking player in the United States, to point out that this is her first tournament on grass in the United States this year. It is true that Miss Cross played on grass in England, but conditions are different.

On the other hand, the Germantown girl, who won from Miss Cross in straight sets at 7—5, 6—3, has shown an improved game this season over that of other years, and won through greater pace and steadiness.

The other international players—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and Mary Greef of Kansas City and University of Southern California—got into action July 22 and won their matches completed before rain halted play for the second time since the tourney started.

Miss Palfrey won second and third round matches over Mrs. E. K. Nash of Boston, 6—0, 6—2, and Ruth Bailey of St. Louis, Mo., ranked No. 20 nationally, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Greef won her second round match from Rosamond Newton, 6—1, 6—1, but rain halted play when she was trailing Mianne Palfrey at 5—2 in the first set of a third-round encounter.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., winner at Longwood, last week, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., had battled to 6-all in the first set of their third-round match when rain interrupted play.

Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco had a hard struggle with Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., but won after coming from behind at 1—4 in the first set, to win the match at 8—6, 6—4.

Eleonora R. Sears of Beverly Farms, Mass., won but two games from another Californian, Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, 6—2, 6—0.

Dorothy Weisel, also of California, defeated Virginia B. Rice of Swampscott, 6—1, 6—3.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Singles—Second Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.
Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, Mo., defeated Polly Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Mary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Fanny C. Curtis, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.
Dorothy Weisel Sacramento, Calif., defeated Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 2—6, 6—1, 7—5.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Rosamond Newton, Newton, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.
Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Louise McFarland, Pasadena, Calif., 5—7, 6—4, 9—7.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Joanne O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Third Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, Mo., 6—1, 6—3.
Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Beverly Farms, 6—2, 6—0.
Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., 8—6, 6—4.
Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., 7—5, 6—3.
Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, 6—1, 6—3.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

F. X. Shields Wins in Two Matches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank X. Shields took the chief position in the play of the Metropolitan tennis championships on grass at the Crescent Athletic Club, July 22, overtaking most of the field by scoring two victories in rapid succession, while several of the other third round matches were forced over by a sudden burst of rain, just as they were taking the courts.

The New York player, who has just returned from the United States clay-court championships at Kansas City, displayed better form than he has shown for several seasons, even though his backhand was still a bit uncertain. First he encountered J. Henry Holden of the University of Texas, who hails from Houston, and defeated him at 6—1, 6—2, and then defeated in turn Richard Lewis, who was his fellow finalist in the New York State championship, when Shields won in a hard-fought battle. This time the younger player had an easier task, swamping Lewis in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, just as the rain drove the matches off the courts.

Edward W. Burns, the Seventh Regiment player, showed once more the form which enabled him to put out Herbert L. Bowman in the metropolitan clay court by disposing of the United States junior champion of 1929, Keith E. Gledhill, of Santa Barbara, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. He was nicking the lines with great skill, and forced Gledhill to stay on the defensive most of the time. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the other member of the Californians to play, managed a bit better, by coming from behind after trailing at 4—2 in the first set and 4—1 and 5—2 to E. Ralph Martin, champion of the home club, to take each set in turn at 6—4, and 8—6.

One match, between David N. Jones and Philip F. Neer, former intercollegiate champion, was forced over by the rain, after each had won a set at 6—3, and Jones was leading on his service at 2—1 and deuce in the deciding set. The match will be completed. The summary:

METROPOLITAN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated J. Henry Holden, Houston, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

F. X. Shields defeated Richard Lewis, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 6—4.
William Einsmann, New York, defeated Edgar F. Dawson, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated E. R. Martin, New York, 6—4, 8—6.

TO PLAY IN BALTIMORE

ANNA

EUROPEAN TOURS PREPARE WOMEN FOR TRADE TALK

Advance Guard Arrives for Business Meeting at Geneva

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The advance guard of women representing the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States, who are making a tour of the central-southern countries of Europe, arrived in London July 21.

These business and professional women of the United States desire the coöperation of the business and professional women of the rest of the world.

They want to understand a viewpoint other than their own; to get in touch with the methods which are being brought to bear by other people upon a world which, so far as woman is concerned, is in that interesting stage of evolution in which big things may have lastingly big results; and little things, which tend to lure the new business woman into the ruts of old business methods, may be eliminated.

That the women of America are genuinely in earnest about such matters is proved by the fact that they have put themselves about so far as to organize, under auspices of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, a succession of tours designed to carry them out of their own country, and into those countries in which, in greater or lesser degree, women are beginning to be awake to the fact that the business and professional world is opening to them.

Experimented in 1928

They experimented first in 1928, when a small group of women sailed for Europe, and visited Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. The method adopted was the same in each country; the Americans simply settled themselves quietly in the largest town, organized a dinner-party to which they invited every leading professional and business woman who could be found in the neighborhood, discussed with them the general outlook and the special problems which appeared in need of solution, and left behind them, when they moved on, the realization that, spreading far beyond the boundaries of any one country, women everywhere were feeling their way toward the establishment of corporate working life.

The tour was a success. The following year two tours were undertaken. The women who had previously visited Europe extended their explorations to take in the Scandinavian countries, Austria and Hungary. A second group going to the countries already visited.

Now a new step is about to be taken. The women are to meet for international discussion in Geneva.

Not a Conference

It will be the first time that anything of the kind has been done by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and, in undertaking it, the organizers have been at pains to stress the fact that the meeting in Geneva is only a meeting, and partakes in no wise of the nature of a conference. The trend of events will be guided entirely by the outcome of the meetings and preliminary dinner-parties held by those who will have traveled over nearly every part of Europe.

The three tours of this year are already under way. The first left Montreal under the leadership of Mrs. Geline Macdonald Bowman, on July 12, and, arriving in Liverpool on July 20, came directly to London. This tour purposes to visit Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, a number of towns in Germany, Lucerne, nearly all the big Italian towns, and Switzerland; returning to Montreal on Sept. 4.

A second tour, under the leadership of Miss Lena Madesin-Phillips, left New York on July 16, to explore the new regions of Finland, Russia—where they will visit Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev—and Poland, and to revisit Norway, Sweden, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. A third tour will leave New York on Aug. 1 and, traveling through London, Paris, Brussels and various towns in Germany, will meet the members of the other parties in Geneva on Aug. 24.

Night Flying Hours Changed at Mineola

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y.—Airport managers of Nassau County have decided to limit night flying at their fields after 11 p. m. until Sept. 1, and after that to make 10 o'clock the closing hour, according to announcement made on July 21.

The announcement was made by Elvin N. Edwards, District Attorney, after a conference with the airport heads at which numerous complaints from residents of the county who objected to the noise of the airplanes at night were discussed.

The conference was attended by Maj. William Ord Ryan, representing Mitchell Field authorities; Walter Avery, manager of the Curtiss-Wright Airport at Valley Stream; George W. Orr, manager of Roosevelt Field; Capt. J. Nelson Kelly, operations manager of Roosevelt Flying Service, and Inspector Harold R. King, head of the Nassau County Detective Division.

Major Ryan announced, on behalf of the commandant of Mitchell Field, that he was willing to minimize the annoyance to the community consistent with the orders that require a certain amount of night flying at the post. The State has no jurisdiction over the flying operations of a United States Army post, it was said.

MISSISSIPPI PACKET LOSES LAST STAND

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The management of the Valley Line Steamers, Inc., last Mississippi River packet line here, announced July 22 that it will suspend operations next week.

The three boats operated by the line will be offered for sale. With their passing, Memphis will be without a packet service for the first time in more than a century. Kenneth H. Hill, general superintendent, said the Government's decision to use gasoline-propelled barges to transport freight and materials used on levee work frustrated the last source of substantial revenue and caused the suspension.

Democrats in Iowa Favor Dry Law Vote

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Iowa Democrats will enter the fall campaign with a platform advocating state regulation of the sale of liquor, declaring for a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, and opposing a state income tax.

They adopted these planks at their state convention July 22 in a platform which assailed the new tariff bill, urged repeal of the primary election system, and condemned the Republicans' efforts at farm relief.

The prohibition plank which asked that steps be taken to ascertain the attitude of the voters toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, was approved after the convention voted down a motion to omit all reference to prohibition.

The resolution favored a law defining intoxicating beverages "according to a reasonable nonintoxicating standard of alcoholic content," and giving the states power to make their own statutes for forbidding or restricting the sale of liquor under the new standard.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 27

Vocal and Instrumental

All-Beethoven Program (WEAF Chain). "Works of Great Composers" period. Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Sada Schuchari violinist; orchestra direction Cesare Sodero. 3.

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). Light opera and musical comedy arias. 5:30.

Fifth Anniversary of Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). 7:35.

National High School Band and Orchestra (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). From summer school at Interlachen, Mich. 9.

Mme. Ada D'Orsay, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Endicott-Johnson—WOR, WLW, WMAQ, WWBF). Features, "Chicken Pie," first time in America, novelty Viennese fox trot; "Bohemian Girl" medley. 9.

Lewis James, tenor; Josef Pasternack's orchestra (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Decade operetta review, which includes selections from "Song of the Flame," "Mary," "Wildflower," "Lady in Ermine," "Little Jesse James" and "Bitter Sweet." 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF—T). Vocal ensemble and orchestra. 9:45.

"Sunday Concert" (NBC Pacific). Classical hour with Austin Mosher, baritone, and orchestra. 3.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). Evening classical hour with Grace Le Page, soprano, and orchestra. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Oilomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). 7:30.

Vocal soloists; male quartet; Ohman and Arden; Choral Orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). 10:15.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). Best ensemble feature, "Robin Hood" medley. 9.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos' Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). Popular Latin and American soloist. 4:30.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Instrumental ensemble. 5.

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Typical orchestra; Abigail Parecis, soprano soloist. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WEAF—T). Mandolin ensemble. 8:15.

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). Hawaiian group. 10:45.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Clasical hour. 2.

"Conclave of Nations" (CBS—T). Favorite selections of foreign diplomats in America. 3:30.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Cora Frye, soprano (WJZ—T). Chopin, Goldmark, Wagner, Liszt, Chabrier and Oscar Straus. Wagner aria by soloist. 8:30.

Vocal Ensembles

"Sterling Singers" (WJZ Chain). Male quartet with piano and viola soloists. 4.

Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Ballad favorites. 8. Also NBC Pacific. 8.

Recitals

Joe White, "Silver Masked Tenor" (WEAF Chain). 5:15.

"Songs at Eventide" (WJZ Chain). Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano. 6.

"Holland" (NBC Pacific). "World Wanderings," reading and music. 7:15.

Gunnar Johansen, Danish pianist (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KTAR). Liszt, three of Skrjabin, Mr. Johansen's "Nocturno," three Rachmaninoff favorites. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 7.

"The Taming of the Shrew" (WJZ Chain). "An Hour with Shakespeare." 9:45.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T) 10:45.

Talks

"The Destiny of America" (CBS—T). Sir Oliver Lodge, by short waves from London. 12:30.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily, our federal newspaper. 9.

"The Readers' Guide" (NBC Pacific). Joseph Henry Jackson is the country's outstanding radio book critic according to a survey recently completed by the National Book Publisher's Association. His audience extends as far east as Cincinnati, where a librarian reports him as "enjoying a large following." 9:30.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 28

Vocal and Instrumental

Harry Breuer, xylophonist; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). 7:45.

"Foolight Echoes" (WOR). Musical comedy and operetta arias. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Principally Slavic composers and popular melodies. 8:30.

David W. Guion, composer-pianist; Cowboy Trio; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Sarah Ann McCabe, soprano; Wendell Hall; orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). Light classical and popular program. 10:30.

"Dobbsie," "Singing Shells" and Rudy Seiger's Symphonists. NBC Pacific. 8.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Philip Ashcroft, tenor; string and woodwind ensemble 9.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Familiar classics. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Musical comedy and talkie review, some old favorites and the "Lost Chord." 9.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KPI, KFSD). One hour. 11.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; string trio (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). NBC soloists and orchestra. 10:30.

"Piano Capers" (NBC—KGO, KGW, KFSD). Popular two-piano period. 6:30.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC—KGO, KHQ). Harpist, vocalist and violinist in solo and combinations. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ Chain) Detective stories. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain) A "Homemakers' Project." 9:30.

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (NBC—KGO, KECA) One hour. 8.

"How the World Began" (NBC Pacific) Satirical version in "House of Myths" period. 9:30.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain) 6:45, 11:45.

Half Hour in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8.

"The Clark Memorandum" (WEAF—T) New interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine explained by James G. McDonald, 7:15.

Band Music

Denver Municipal Band (WJZ—T) 4.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist; Jessie Evans, soloist (WJZ—T) From Salt Lake City. 6.

Popular Vocal

Ramblers Male Trio (WJZ, WBZ) "G Flat Blues," William Wirges, pianist. 6:30.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

EVERY day and date is as good as any other if we make the proper use of it.—JOHN WANAMAKER.

In Lighter Vein

Not the Bread

Lady in Baker's Shop: "Your French rolls are really far too small. I can put a whole one into my mouth at once."

Baker: "I can quite believe that, madam, but it's not the fault of the bread."—*Rolig Halv Timma* (Gotenburg).

A Different Matter

Husband: "And what did you pay for that hat?"

Wife: "Nothing."

Husband: "Well, that is cheap! How did you manage it?"

Wife: "I told the milliner to send you the bill."—*Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).

Passing Show
The Fireman and His Family Take Up Motoring

So It Seemed

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

"What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."—*Hyde Reporter.*

Thumb Exercise

The hitch-hiker stands by the roadside,
Persistent, though many refuse;
He'll wear out the motorist's patience
Before he will wear out his shoes.
—*Judge.*

Logic

A grammar-school student was set a question in an examination paper: "If 20 men reap a field in eight hours, how long will it take 15 men to reap the same field?"

The student thought long and carefully before writing the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what the examiner read: "The field having been reaped by the 20 men could not be reaped by the 15!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Correct

Teacher: "In which zone is the United States of America?"

Boy: "In the temperance zone, sir."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Atmosphere

First Picnicker: "Isn't this an ideal spot for a picnic dinner?"

Second Ditto: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."—*Toronto Globe.*

Brevities

London Humorist: An American visitor says there are no papers in the world which give such full details of events as London papers. Even in a report of the wedding of an actress mention is invariably made of the bridegroom.

Passing Show: There are 1000 rooms in the House of Commons. There is an uneasy feeling among male M.P.'s that the lady members will one year want to give the whole place a thorough spring cleaning.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The telephone outranks the bathtub in Pennsylvania farm homes, which might be counted as a victory for talking over singing.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Wise-crack attributed to former Senator Jim Reed: "It's a wise stock that knows its own par."

A Word a Day

Syllogism

This word comes to us from the Greek συλλογισμός (syllogismos), "a reckoning all together," compounded of συν (syn), "together," and λογίζομαι (logizomai), "I reckon."

The "syllogism" is one of the most important factors in the study of logic and is a plan or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions, called, respectively, the major premise, the minor premise, and the conclusion. The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises, and if these be true, the conclusion is true. For instance:

Every virtue is praiseworthy;
Courtesy is a virtue;
Therefore, courtesy is praiseworthy.

It will be noted that in a correctly drawn syllogism the major and minor premises or propositions have a common term ("virtue" in the above example) which disappears in the conclusion, but which has served to link the statements.

Syl'-lo-gism is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled sil'-o-jiz'm, each *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *obey*.

"The major premise of a syllogism is usually a general rule, of which the minor is a case, and the conclusion an application."

Tabor, Hermon

These are names of mountains in Palestine and are derived, the first from a Hebrew root corresponding to *tebar*, "to be broken (-hearted)," and the second from *charam*, "to be secluded." Ta'-bor is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *late*, *o* as *e* in *maker*. Her'-mon also calls for emphasis on the first syllable; sound *e* as *u* in *urn*, *o* as in *connect*.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

New Cascade Tunnel

The longest tunnel in the United States is the New Cascade, on the Great Northern Railway in Washington, which is about 7¾ miles long.

Saladin

The Sultan Saladin, who defeated Richard Cœur de Lion, leader of the third crusade, and thus gained possession of Jerusalem, and whose chivalry is celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Talisman," is known as "the noblest foe the Crusaders ever encountered."

Hong Kong Island

Hong Kong Island, which is a British crown colony, was ceded to Great Britain by China in 1842, following the Opium War.

Clay in Pencils

Since 1795, clay has been mixed with graphite used in making "lead" pencils in order to produce varying degrees of hardness.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'You Sho' Do Look Nice in Dat Hat'

Louisville, Ky.

THE following experience is reported by one of our readers:

The other day I was walking down the street, my mind busily intent on a hundred and one things—the duties of a busy day, an uninteresting appointment, a committee meeting, what to have for dinner, and various other items.

Coming up the street toward me was a fat, broad old colored woman. I had passed unnoticing, several people much like her. But this woman I could not help observing, for, as she came nearer, and I glanced casually at her, I saw that she was smiling widely and looking at me. I could not remember ever having seen her before, and I wondered what was the reason for the beaming smile.

"Is my hair coming down?" I thought. (It was bobbed once upon a time, and is now just long enough to tuck back, but not sufficiently long to stay tucked!) "Or is there some black smudge on my face!" (There well might be!)

Her smile seemed to be one of pure happiness, and I commenced to smile, involuntarily. As she came up to me she chuckled, "You sho' do look nice in dat hat!" That was all. I thanked her and went on, while she nodded her head and walked away, still smiling.

I found myself smiling all the way down the street. Not only smiling outwardly, but inwardly, and repeating to myself the words. People whom I met looked at me somewhat curiously, and some of them smiled back. With the assurance that I looked "nice," I found myself ready to meet the world, and the day suddenly became one of much interest, and I looked forward to its duties with pleasure. My hat was not a new one, not by any means, but I had always liked it. Now I knew that it must really be an addition to my none too classical features.

How it sets one up to be told that something is becoming! What a feeling of confidence arises from the fact that someone, even a humble stranger, has been impressed by your "nice" appearance! How such a little thing as a smile and a word of praise may make a day beautiful!

I disposed of my multitudinous duties with unruffled spirit. More than that, I took occasion, every time I had the opportunity, to give to each one with whom I came in contact a word of encouragement or praise, or a smiling greeting. I went even further. As my husband started for an important business meeting and banquet, I told him, with much more fervor than usual, "You look very nice tonight. That suit is becoming. I know you will do yourself proud."

He went away happy, and was able to get some important matters settled satisfactorily. He also made a speech which will long be remembered. "I remembered what you said," he told me late that night.

The Children's Corner

At Sunset Rudolph Stirs

BREAKFASTED, hatted, coated and with his little cane or stick in his hand, Roger P. Scroggins opened his front door on a fresh, smiling summer morning. Before he had a chance, however, to look the morning over with his accustomed care, something caught his eye on his own doorstep.

"Hullo!" he said. "It's Rudolph! My dear!" he said, raising his voice. Mrs. Scroggins came bustling, her paws in her apron.

"Who, what, or why is it?" she said.

Her husband pointed to a figure on the doorstep.

"Rudolph," he said. "Our little friend Weeda's favorite toy. She has probably gone away for the day and has been here and left Rudolph with us."

Mrs. Scroggins beamed. "Ask Rudolph in," she said. And then she did it herself. But Rudolph just sat.

"He doesn't stir unless you help him," said Scroggins. And he picked up Rudolph and carried him to the dining room where he sat him down on the table.

Rudolph sat there quite still and solemn. He is a toy black cat, the sort of cat which would attract attention anywhere if only for his eyes and neck. His eyes are yellow with black centers. His neck is very long and has right in the middle a little lump—sometimes known as an Adam's apple.

Rudolph always sits. He is a permanent sitter, in fact. Mr. and Mrs

And There Rudolph Sat All Day Long, Staring

Scroggins could not help laughing at him as he sat there on the table, his Adam's apple seeming just on the point of going up and down and his great yellow eyes staring.

"Just let him sit," said Mr. Scroggins. "He'll be good company for you while I'm taking my walk."

And there Rudolph sat all day long, staring.

Along toward evening, after dinner had been cleared from the table, Rudolph seemed to be on the verge of saying something. And the Scrogginses would stand quite still before him and listen closely. But nothing came from his lips, no sound.

Suddenly, while they were watching the sky from the front porch, they heard a gulping sound from the dining-room.

"It's Rudolph," said Mr. Scroggins and dashed into the house. Mrs. Scroggins followed closely after.

Surely enough, as they looked at Rudolph his eyes widened and his red mouth opened a bit and his Adam's apple slid up and down inside his long neck.

"Good evening, kind friends," he said.

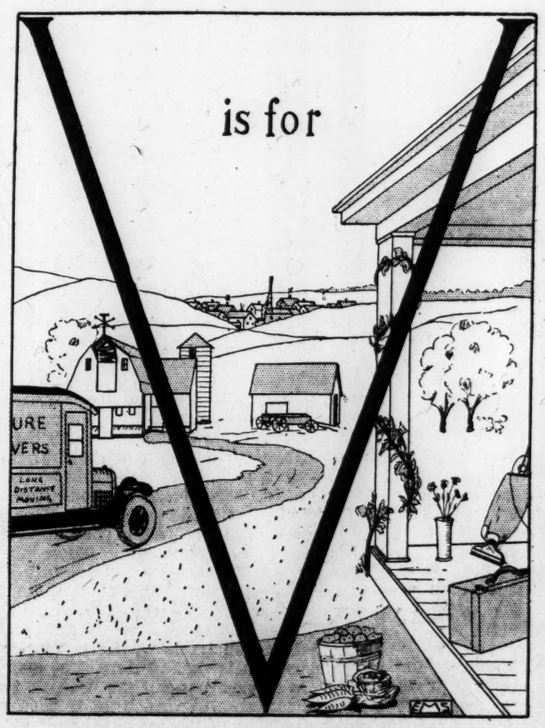
"Good evening," said Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins kindly.

"You have been very good to me all day," said Rudolph. "And I'm glad to be able to thank you. Every day when the sun goes down I can move my Adam's apple." His face spread in a broad smile. "And oh!" he said, "it's pleasant!"

He said no more for that day. The sun had gone down and Rudolph was still, but Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins kept smiling at him in a friendly sort of way and nodded brightly to each other.

"A pleasant enough fellow when he gets his chance," said Mr. Scroggins. And his wife nodded her agreement.

Letter 'V' Puzzle



There Are Twelve Objects In This Picture Whose Names Begin With the Letter "V." How Many Can You Find?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Picnic Puzzle:
Pie, Pickles, Beverage, Olives, Cake, Cookies, Salad, Sandwich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Naval Treaty Is Launched: Where Will It Sail?

THE London Naval Treaty enters the public law of the United States. In a few weeks, it is expected, it will be ratified by Great Britain and Japan and will become operative. For the first time every considerable fighting ship in the fleets of the three great naval powers of the world is brought under limitation. This, after all, is the fundamental and hopeful fact about the agreement.

From that point onward, however, what the treaty is and will mean to the United States depends upon the action of American public opinion. Under its terms the limitation figures are placed upon a disappointingly high level. Should the United States exercise the rights granted in the tonnage tables, American taxpayers would find themselves saddled with the greatest armaments burden in history. The mightiest fleet which ever sailed from American ports, new, perhaps menacing, would appear on the seas. It should be remembered that already, without this great fleet, the United States spends more on current military expenses than any other nation in the world.

Yet surely there is no menace, no instability, in the world situation today which calls for a greater amassing of armament. The League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice are functioning with greater success every year. By the Pact of Paris the nations of the world have challenged, condemned, and outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. Europe is seeking more earnestly than ever to abolish through union the economic incitements to strife. France and Italy have agreed to a naval armament truce, and will seek vigorously and unremittingly to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding between themselves. Soviet Russia is in freer economic intercourse with the rest of the world than at any time since the Revolution. The British Commonwealth of free nations, with which the American people has such great sympathy, flings a belt of peace-loving peoples around the world. Where British imperial troubles are difficult, honest efforts are being made to work out right solutions.

Why, then, should American shipyards suddenly burst into the action which usually means that bitter strife is impending? There is no necessity for the construction of an American navy up to the levels set at London. No national peril, no international obligation, requires such a force. Americans have grown strong and prosperous, have felt safe and protected, under the reasonable and moderate navy which has borne the American flag honorably on the seas in the last ten years. Why ask for more?

Naturally, some American building is necessary for the maintenance of a balanced fleet. Replacements will be required. Let such building be efficient and adequate. But it must be the responsibility of peace-loving Americans to see that national zeal, national exultation, does not carry construction beyond this point of reasonableness. Along that other road, despite all the treaty's restrictions, lie the old dragons of competition and suspicion, hate and fear.

The treaty is for President Hoover a great and unprecedented personal triumph. His first international act of importance, soon after his inauguration, was to instruct Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, to give a radically new interpretation of American policy at Geneva. The decisive Dawes-MacDonald-Hoover negotiations began to unfold in logical consequence. Affairs came to climax when Ramsay MacDonald journeyed to the United States. American and British opinion probably never progressed so far toward mutual understanding and constructive coöperation as in those thrilling autumn months of 1929.

At the conference itself problems were more complex: in a sense the meeting was anticlimactic. Delay and dullness sated public opinion. But when the treaty was brought back to Washington a new and vigorous campaign, inspired directly by President Hoover, began. The President has not relaxed his positive insistence on ratification during the weary weeks which followed, and he has the rare satisfaction of seeing America the first to ratify. He confronted a loud-voiced and petulant minority which threatened at times to roll up a troublesome snowball of discontent. The struggle over the tariff bill threw a dangerous element of uncertainty into the whole political situation. But the President refused to delay action until autumn, he refused to violate the confidence of American diplomats and foreign chancelleries by publishing private documents. His firmness has won the Administration new friends. Indeed, the ratification of the treaty may be a turning-point in the Hoover Administration. More comfortable White House days appear to be ahead.

In its international policy, however, the United States must redouble its constructive efforts for peace. The idealism, hope and vigor which drove the Hoover-MacDonald talks on to success must be held fast. Only this same faith and hard work can carry on the continuing battle of disarmament. The London treaty has done something by establishing parity and by fixing firm limitations. Now American opinion can do much more by making the treaty itself a charter of reasonableness.

The Case of Mr. Roosevelt

IT IS probable that most Americans who give any thought at all to transpacific affairs hailed President Hoover's appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt of New York to be Vice-Governor of the Philippines with approbation. Mr. Roosevelt, who has long been a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times, received from that paper, some years ago, an exceptional opportunity to make a study of transpacific matters. He spent a year or more in an intensive study of conditions existing all the way from Manchuria to the Dutch settlements at the Straits. It was in no sense a journalistic survey, for he wrote little if anything for his paper, but in due time, after an opportunity to mature his conclusions, his book, "The Philippines, a Treasure and a Problem," appeared. By most American readers this volume was taken as authoritative, and indeed its entire quality spoke of a thoroughly objective study of the Philippines question.

Mr. Roosevelt is now in a position to appreciate the shrewdness of Job, who desired that his adversary might write a book, for upon certain statements made in this volume is based a Philippine opposition to his confirmation so vigorous that the Senate has held over action until next fall. The appointee is charged with showing an attitude of antagonism rather than sympathy toward the Filipinos, a hostility to any suggestion of early independence for the people of the islands, and an approval of the Dutch colonial system as contrasted with that maintained by the United States. Not only do the protesting Filipinos urge the refusal of confirmation, but they assert that, should Mr. Roosevelt receive a recess appointment, they will adopt the Gandhi program of non-coöperation as a protest.

The situation would be less interesting if it were not for the many reasons which make the appointment seem to be ideal. That a Vice-Governor can be selected only among those who believe in the immediate or early independence of the Philippines is, of course, an untenable position for the people of that country to set up. It may be a question, indeed, whether they would not be wiser to accept without protest a man who has some knowledge of their country and their problems, and has at least shown by his writings a desire to inform himself thoroughly upon the questions arising out of their relation to the United States, than a mere political appointee, with neither the ability nor the desire to master the very delicate question as to the measure of political independence to which the Filipinos are now entitled.

Minimizing the Fog Menace

THE necessity for furthering safety at sea by strengthening the rules governing the movements of vessels in the comparatively congested coastwise waters of the United States is evidenced in recommendations arising out of the investigation by Dickerson N. Hoover, supervising inspector-general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, of the collision between the passenger steamship Fairfax and the tanker Pinthis in a fog off the Massachusetts coast in which the tanker was sunk with forty-nine fatalities.

Although the master of the Fairfax is charged with reckless navigation in a dense fog, the report to Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, goes further than a mere attempt to place any personal responsibility for the accident.

As a means of minimizing the menace of coastwise navigation in fog, the inspector-general recommends a conference of shipowners with a view to establishing clearly defined lanes for the passing of ships in coastal waterways. He also recommends that vessels transporting cargoes of gasoline be required to anchor during fog in waters outside those frequented by passenger vessels.

The importance of Mr. Hoover's recommendations is clearly apparent. The plan for a conference of shipowners, however, obviously will consume considerable time. But the restriction of gasoline tankers from routes traveled by coastwise passenger vessels in time of fog is a far more wieldy undertaking and one which would practically eliminate the risk of collision. If Mr. Hoover's plans are carried out, the Fairfax-Pinthis disaster may be cited as the starting point of two highly essential steps in furthering safety at sea.

Germany Looks in Its Pocketbook

TO UNDERSTAND the essential problem of German finances it is not enough to consider the immediate causes of a succession of crises—in which the assumption of dictatorial emergency powers by the Brüening Cabinet and dissolution of the Reichstag are merely the latest—or to analyze the expedients accepted or rejected which can only stave off the insistent difficulties temporarily. We should look further. No one has expressed the position better than S. Parker Gilbert, who some time ago issued his final report as agent-general for reparation payments on the coming into force of the Young plan. He put his finger on the radical defects of Germany's public finances and gave a warning that finance ministers would do well to heed if Germany is to avoid a sort of financial dictatorship.

The plain fact is that expenditure exceeds income. Fresh sources of income are being tapped and the revenue increased, but still the Government cannot contrive to live within its means, and its control over the expenditures of states and communes is inadequate. Not only for the sake of Germany, but also for the sake of its creditors, no time should be lost in putting Germany's finances on a sound footing. There are at this time two special reasons for a reform. The first is one of opportunity. The Young plan has considerably reduced the amounts which Germany must pay annually, and therefore the occasion is afforded of a desirable revision of methods. The second reason is that of duty. The debt of Germany to foreign powers has been in part commercialized, and it follows that Germany is more than ever responsible.

On good finances depends the economic position of Germany. Post-war inflation wiped out some of Germany's debts, but it also wiped out German capital. The reparation debt, though reduced, remained, and a new debt was quickly contracted. Stabilization could not restore what was lost. Taxation pressed heavily on industry. Moreover, the Reich was inclined to expend somewhat imprudently. Economic difficulties brought unemployment on a large scale, and unemployment in its turn necessitated larger public expenditure and correspondingly higher taxation, which presses still more heavily on industry. Hence the budgetary deficit, and, as a result of pecuniary embarrassment, an uneasy political situation. Obviously, it is no solution to change finance ministers; a far-reaching fiscal change is demanded.

Happily, Mr. Gilbert expresses the reasoned opinion that Germany possesses all the elements of a sound budgetary equilibrium. It has been shown that Germany can pay large sums abroad without difficulties of transfer, without endangering the mark, without reducing the standard of living. There is, therefore, no cause for alarm—but there is an unquestionable need for reform.

Is Britain "Long" on Shorts?

UNDISMAYED by the latest happenings in the world of feminine fashion, radical dress reformers in England are persevering in their self-imposed task of weaning Englishmen from what they claim to be the latters' erroneous ways in the matter of clothes. Indeed, the suggestion has even been made at a recent conference at Margate that, should men persevere in their attachment to tight collars, bowler hats and full-length trousers, the majesty of the law itself would be summoned to deal with them by the imposition of heavy fines. As for women, nothing less than long terms of imprisonment, it appears, should be meted out to any betrayer of their ideas who persists in paying homage to the long dress.

Fortunately, the number of such sartorial Mussolinis in England is very small. Constant preaching by precept and example, they are admonished, has already brought about not a few gratifying results. Rather, it is therefore hoped, will greater freedom for neck and limbs be gained by careful and not too precipitate inculcation of the advantages of light and air.

Too ardent reformers have even been warned by their brothers in shorts to curb their impatience and to pause to consider the undoubted progress toward more rational dress that conventional manhood has achieved since Victorian frock-coat, "stove-pipe" hat and starched-collar days. But, what is perhaps more significant, the claim is made that even within the last few months the Englishman has advanced considerably toward the goal of open shirts and shorts for everyday wear.

On the whole, therefore, "make haste slowly" seems in the circumstances to be a motto that the dress reformer in England and elsewhere will do well to adopt.

"Clear Tracks" for the Railroads

PAST vicissitudes well may be forgotten by the railway managers as they study the unbroken series of favorable decisions which has come to them both from the United States Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission in the last year. First came the court's ruling that consideration must be given to costs of reproduction in valuation proceedings, in its discussion of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway test case on valuation principles.

A few months later, the railroads' side again was upheld by the court when it ruled that the Hoch-Smith resolution, directing that consideration be given to a depressed condition in any industry, specifically agriculture, in making freight rates, was virtually void, and that the Interstate Commerce Act superseded it in laying down basic methods of procedure in the fixing of charges for freight carriage.

From the Commerce Commission came favorable action in the long-and-short haul rate case, prosecuted by the Southern Pacific Company, in which the railroad was allowed to charge lower rates to coastal than to interior points, on transcontinental freight hauls, in order that it might the better compete with intercoastal steamship lines for the business. Close on the heels of this came another favorable decision in the matter of class rates on freight in both eastern and western territory.

While railroad executives disagree emphatically with the early estimates of increased earnings which will accrue under these new charges, traffic experts believe that in the remaking of rates, to effect a more definite mileage scale of charges than has heretofore obtained in the districts where the rates are to be changed, the adjustments will, in the long run, result in higher earnings. Yet they logically assert that more business to haul would benefit them far more than higher rates on the present volume of tonnage. Recognition that charging "all the traffic will bear" does not always improve business should help the railroads to take only fair advantage of the powers given them in all these decisions.

Editorial Notes

Here is a news item from the Long Beach Sun:

The Amateur Athletic Union aquatic classic, which, it is roughly estimated, attracted 75,000 men, women and children to the Recreation Park lagoon area, closed without an arrest or an accident having marred the four-day affair. This is the unofficial report of one of the bluecoats assigned to the lagoon area.

"Just imagine," commented this minion of the law to a newspaper reporter, "what we would have had on our hands were it not for the drug stores occupying the corners downtown instead of saloons. A crowd this size in the old days would have kept a half hundred policemen busy, while today there wouldn't be a ripple of discontent in that whole sea of humanity if there wasn't an officer within ten miles and they all knew it."

Is prohibition a success?

Approximately 900 tons of dust, ash and tar are said to settle on every square mile of the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne in England every year. Isn't it about time for an efficiency expert to discover some good use to which it could be put?

Tourists whose vacations have been expensive may be consoled by a recent estimate of the federal apiculturists that bees have been known to fly 300,000 miles to collect a pound of honey.

India and the Simon Commission

By PHILIP KERR

THE essential difficulty of the next stage in the working out of the Indian problem has been clearly shown by the conflicting receptions which have been given to the reports of the Simon Commission, on the one side in Great Britain and for that matter in most of the English-speaking world and Europe, and on the other side in India. Speaking broadly, the western world regards the report as an honest and statesmanlike contribution to the solution of a very difficult problem, while India regards it as completely failing to satisfy its national aspirations.

There, indeed, is the core of the problem, the conflict between experience and utopianism. Great Britain, perhaps the most experienced political community in world affairs, while acceding to full dominion status as the goal of India's advance, is acutely conscious of the practical difficulties which have to be overcome before that goal is reached. The report of the Simon Commission, a typically British document, analyzes with remorseless fidelity the facts of the case, refuses to discuss what may be called the "politics" of the problem, and sets forth with the utmost lucidity the maximum step forward which it thinks it practical to take in existing conditions.

India, on the other hand, or that part of her which is nationally self-conscious, is preoccupied, not with ways and means, but with the goal. It wants to secure immediately an independent status among the nations so that it shall no longer be governed by foreigners, and is hotly impatient of those who remind it of the practical problems which have first to be solved.

* * *

The phenomenon is a common one in history. In the French Revolution were thrown up ideas which have not even yet been fully realized upon earth. The enthusiasts for these ideas endeavored to carry them into effect at once, with the result that they reduced France to a chaos which was followed by the despotism of Napoleon and the return to power of the Bourbons in 1815. France did not become a democratic republic until 1870.

In the Bolshevist revolution in Russia the idea that citizens should work for the community and not for themselves came vigorously to the front. But in their efforts to impose their idealism on the world immediately and by force, Lenine and his associates created a tyranny of almost unparalleled ruthlessness.

Inside the English-speaking world the American colonists, having thrown off the rule of King George III, found that if they were to enjoy liberty they had to carry through a union of the thirteen colonies and create a government which could discharge the unifying functions previously performed by the British crown. The Dominions, at different times, discovered that the only road to nationhood was capacity to deal with the administrative problems of their own countries in a strictly practical way.

* * *

So in India today. An open road to Indian independence is the road facing the problems so clearly stated by the Simon Commission and solving them in a practical way. The chief of these problems are communal tension (mainly Hindu-Muhammadan), the Indian states, the defense of the frontier, the creation of an Indian army, the mastering of the method of maintaining law and order, and the instruction of an efficient and progressive government on a democratic and an autocratic basis. That is the constitutional road.

There is another road, the revolutionary road, the road which has been taken in Russia and China recently and by other peoples in other days. That is a road which it may sometimes be necessary for nations to tread. The price is terribly high. The loss of life in Russia and China since the World War and the sufferings of the people through famine, banditry, war and interference with trade are probably at least as great as the losses inflicted on Europe by the great war—an event which itself was due to the failure of Europe to develop a constitutional government for itself.

* * *

None the less it is sometimes a highway along which nations must travel if it is the only method of establishing liberty and getting rid of tyranny. But there is clearly no need for such a course today. Great Britain may have been slow in taking her opportunities. She may have been lacking in a quick sympathy with Indian aspirations. But there is no question of her desire today to assist India toward complete self-government by the quickest route.

She adopted that policy in 1917. The reformed Constitution came into being in 1920. Its failure to satisfy Indian hopes was due at least as much to the non-coöperation movement as to any slowness on the part of the British, and India would now be farther along the road to her ideals had her political sons worked that Constitution for all that it was worth. Today the Simon Commission proposes to go an immense step further, to transfer the whole responsibility for provincial (state) government to elected legislatures, and no party in Great Britain raises a protest.

Whether the Simon Commission has gone dangerously fast, as some expert opinion thinks, or whether, while dealing faithfully with the practical side of the problem, it has failed to recognize the psychological importance of satisfying in some way the demand for equality of status, as others think, the central fact is clear that there is no justification whatever for adopting the revolutionary, as opposed to the constitutional path. There is doubtless room for a considerable adjustment of views on both sides, but these will be far better accomplished and India's ideals will be far more certainly reached by honest and fair round table discussion than by either violence or non-coöperation.

* * *

Indeed, as the Manchester Guardian, which certainly cannot be accused of lack of sympathy with liberty, recently pointed out, much of the controversy over India is dominated by phrases and slogans which are quite out of date. It is no longer a question of a nation "rightly struggling to be free," for no one any longer wishes to deny India self-government. It is rather a question of how self-government is to be introduced on a larger scale (among 325,000,000 people) than ever known before in history and that in a subcontinent as divided by race, religion, and language as was Europe at the date of the Renaissance, and still suffering from a low standard of living and of education.

The satisfactory solution of the Indian problem is clearly only obtainable by free and confident coöperation between the Indians and the British. The first move toward that coöperation is the proposal to introduce provincial home rule at once as the preliminary to steady progress to complete dominion status. The next step is for political India also to coöperate by sitting down and facing honestly with the British Government whether a better proposal can be contrived which is practical and how whatever proposal is ultimately agreed upon is to be carried into practical effect. It is when vision and experience coincide that the solution will be found.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Tariffs and World Prosperity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel I must express my appreciation of Philip Kerr's article, published in the Monitor of June 9, under the caption "Tariffs and World Prosperity."

It must be obvious to every economist that every tariff on the results of productive labor must slow up production, and to slow up production must cause unemployment somewhere, which must shortly return to the home of the tariff. I am sure that had we had free trade with Germany after the war, we should all have regained normality much sooner, and would have opened up a ready market and eliminated much loss caused by the falling value of the mark; but we were all afraid!

Is it not time that, in view of the continually decreasing size of the world through better communication, the words "foreigner" and "alien" were lost from our vocabulary? Truly, the best business rule ever propounded is recorded in the gospels thus: "Give, and it shall be given unto you."

Lee, Eng. A. P. JONES.

"Awake Thou That Sleepest!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not since the abolition of slavery in the United States has there been before the American people so momentous an issue as there is today in the form of prohibition. And it is an issue, not of politics or of politicians; not of parties, either Democratic or Republican; but an issue of men and measures; of high ideals—yes, of Americanism, clean, pure, and enduring!

The Eighteenth Amendment has been duly written into the Constitution, and the Volstead Act has been provided for by the enforcement of that amendment. Notwithstanding this, the fate of both these important measures may be said to hang in the balance, and respect for and observance of civil law to be dangerously threatened. Right now the subtle powers of evil are everywhere putting forth their full vigor to discredit and to overthrow active agencies for good in our government; and they are using all the sinister methods at their command to accomplish their ends.

Absolute prohibition, of course, has not been established; and no one claims that it has. The use of liquor and its attendant ills has not been totally obliterated; in a word, the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have not functioned as successfully as many hoped they would. But the fault lies not with the law itself, but with the enforcement thereof.

Despite this fact, any honest individual who is reliably informed must admit that so much benefit has resulted from the efforts already put forth in behalf of prohibition that present conditions are in no wise comparable to past ones.

It is plain that to "return to complete state control" would mean nothing short of abandonment and overthrow of prohibition as a whole. In some states it would be the means of permitting an unrestricted trade in strong drink, while in others it would serve as a suggestion for less and less state regulation and, consequently, more and more liquor, together with wholesale bootlegging from a wet state into a dry one. Do loyal advocates of temperance want anything of this sort? Certainly not! Then there is left but one course to pursue, namely, "continual prohibition with concurrent enforcement by state and federal governments."

Let us not forget there is absolutely no halfway position as regards the liquor traffic: we either are for it, or we are against it; we either like it, or we dislike it. Strong drink is ever strong, whether in gills or in gallons, whether in little or in large drafts. Strong drink is an evil, as is generally admitted; and evil cannot be safely temporized with or indulged in; it is dangerous in the least quantities.

To all who are indifferent or apathetic toward prohibition; to all who are unmindful of the solemn obligation resting upon each loyal citizen to protect and to preserve the Constitution in its entirety, and to all who are failing to do their individual part in upholding the cause of moral righteousness in the contest before us—to every one of these the clarion call repeats itself again and again, "Awake thou that sleepest!" STOKES ANTHONY BENNETT.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Children and Movies in Norway

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter published in the Monitor of June 24, entitled "Small Children and the Movies," the writer states, in part: "There are laws regulating this situation in some places, I understand, although they are not generally enforced. In Europe, I believe, there is a more strict enforcement of such laws."

I thought it might be of interest to say that in Norway children are entirely debarred from entering any cinema, excepting those showing films expressly for them. I spent a few weeks in Oslo during the winter of 1928-29, and was much impressed with this careful guarding of the young thought.

Many of the cinemas advertised films for the children, and these started about 5 p. m., and finished about 7 o'clock. The adults' program was then begun after a short interval.

I cannot quote with accuracy with regard to other countries, but I do not think Norway stands alone along this line.

Boston, Mass. (MISS) E. MARGARET JARDINE STUART.

Zionism and World Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cause of international peace and good will has been furthered by the Zionist Organization of America, in restoring control of that body to the forces represented by Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Federal Judge Julian Mack, and displacing Louis Lipsky, who seemed determined to antagonize the policies of conciliation and compromise pursued by the British representatives in Palestine.

For several years past the newspapers have reported Mr. Lipsky's anti-British denunciations, and his recent assertion that "Great Britain is absolutely incapable of administering the mandate," under which Palestine is governed, could only serve to create greater bitterness between the Arabic and the Jewish branches of the Semitic peoples.

With the reorganization of the Zionist interests, we shall doubtless hear less frequently the threats to "demand" United States intervention in Palestine, a "demand" that, even if made, is not likely to be acted upon. W. G.

New York, N. Y.

"Politics and Economics" in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of June 20, entitled "Politics and Economics in Egypt," calls attention to like conditions in the United States. The Egyptian Government buys cotton to stabilize the price, which falls, and a paper loss follows, producing another problem.

In America, Uncle Sam, through his Farm Board, buys cotton to stabilize the price, and with the same results as in Egypt; in fact, the Farm Board of the United States has spent $60,000,000 for cotton now worth $50,000,000.

Stabilization is a result we would all like to see consummated, but the actions of even high governments seem fraught with difficulty. Let us hope that such actions stem the tide somewhat, and that our economists may soon, by a study of real causes of price declines, arrive at a solution of the problem. W. C. WATT.

Philadelphia, Pa.